Co-Operation Means
Co-Prosperity

EVENING
Nippon Times

Fight With Firmness,
Build With Kindness

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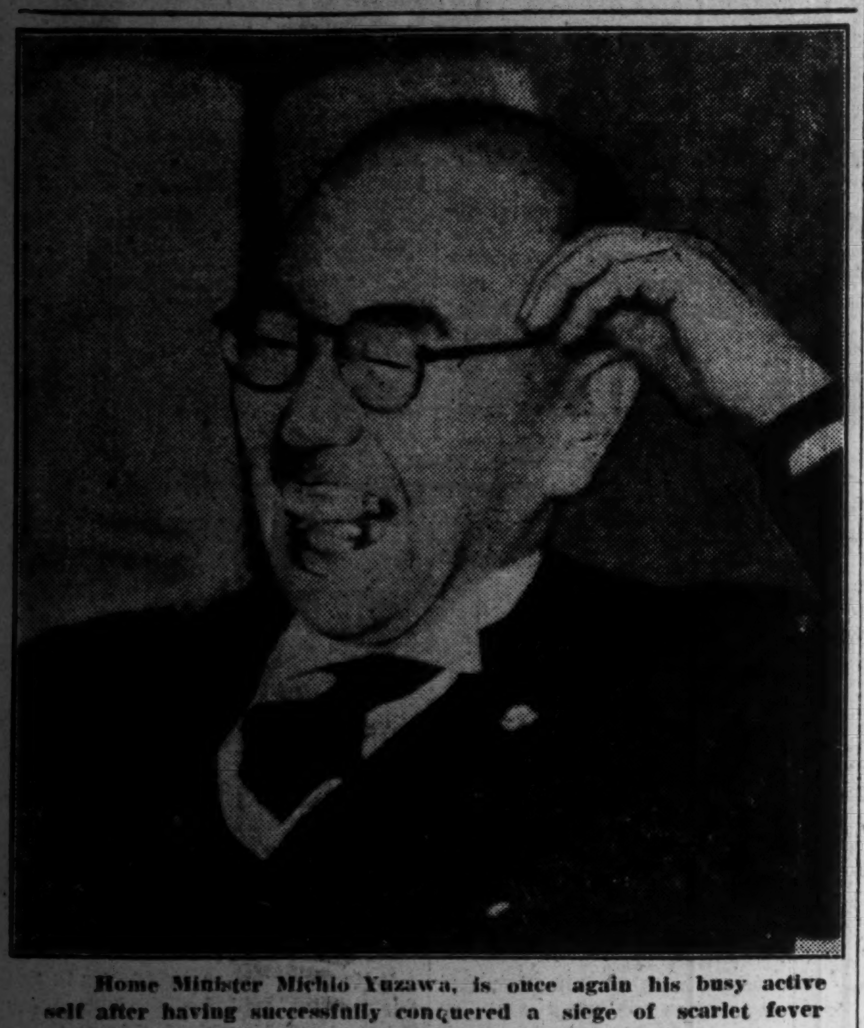
Back Again on Job



Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, is once again his busy active self after having successfully conquered a siege of scarlet fever which laid him low on November 24, last year.

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 6
MAINICHI—Chungking Regime's Designs
F ✓ **TOKYO SHIMBUN—Cry for Help**

Chungking's Designs

MAINICHI—With this New Year the China Affair enters upon its seventh year and it is five years since the Chiang Kai-shek regime, abandoning the Wuhan area, fled to Chungking. Chiang and his followers no doubt must have little dreamed at the time of their retreat to Chungking that they would greet the New Year there as often as five times. They were foolish enough to interpret the world situation selfishly and continued resistance against Nippon. Looking back upon a record of miserable defeats they have suffered, they must be filled with deep recourse and regret.

Now, what sort of a desperate struggle will this miserably beaten Chungking regime make in the current year? Indubitably, the regime will make frantic efforts to restore the strength and influence which it has been losing thus far. As a measure to attain this aim, it will internationally exert itself to intensify its military cooperation with America and Britain. Domestically it will certainly attempt to establish a self-supplying and self-sufficing structure and attempt ever more seriously to exploit Northwest China aiming at acquisition of a second base for offering resistance against Nippon.

Since America and Britain tasted miserable defeats in the initial battles in the War of Greater East Asia, the military cooperation between Chungking and the Anglo-Saxon camp, particularly the air force collaboration among them, has been made continuously closer. This is a fact universally well known. Even last year alone many air force bases were constructed and their air force power in China has been strengthened. However, in view of the actual fact that the air force bases in China are situated closest to Nippon, we can never afford to make light of it. Furthermore, the Chungking regime in the course of the current year is expected to make desperate efforts to further bolster this air force by importing as many efficient American-built airplanes as it can. At the same time it must be expected that Chungking will endeavor to further strengthen the air bases it constructed last year, in an attempt to push the continental operations in parallel with the Anglo-American ocean operations.

In regard to their attempt to develop and exploit Northwest China, what they aim at is not merely so-called industrial development for the sake of acquiring materials but their attempt to achieve its centralization and also enlarge and strengthen the Northwestern Route. What the Chungking regime thus expects in Northwest China must be said to be extremely great. And the same regime, it must be noted, established in summer last year a stupendous 10-year plan for the purpose, immediately starting necessary researches and investigations in this connection.

However, the fact is that during last year only investigations were completed, with no concrete operations having been started. But, since the situation surrounding the same regime is growing ever more serious, it will no doubt set about making regular operations in the course of the current year.

Some observers may perhaps poohpooh the idea of this already fatally wounded Chungking regime making frantic efforts to further intensify its military cooperation with America and Britain and at the same time also, though thus belatedly, to try to develop and exploit Northwest China. Of course, as the Imperial Forces are surely expected to carry out all available measures to frustrate Chungking's attempts, it will be extremely difficult for that regime to acquire prompt increase and strengthening of its resistance power by means of strengthening military cooperation with America and Britain. As to the latter attempt of Chungking, as there exists the rather tenacious sway of the Chinese Communist regime and also the rampancy of the Mohammedan Army, coupled with the existing extreme poverty of materials and other necessities, it will not be so easy for the increasingly enfeebled Chungking regime to try to surmount all those difficulties.

However, in addition to the topo graphical advantage on their side, they have large manpower resources, with which they are making frantic efforts for the prolongation of their own regime. Therefore, it is absolutely ill-advised for us to underestimate their designs and endeavors.

As the living power of the Chungking regime is strong, despite the continuation of the smashing military operations of our forces, we must look squarely at this fact and have sufficient cognizance and determination to cope with the situation.

✓

Cry for Help

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—That 1943 is the year for an American general counter-offensive is a point frequently declared by President Roosevelt. It seems that the main reason for such a claim on the part of the United States lies in the fact that its war preparations are to be completed some time this year. It is nearer the truth, however, to ascribe the phraseology to Roosevelt's anxiety to side-step the grave responsibility devolving on him for the series of disasters sustained by American arms in 1942, to divert the American public's attention to the future of his imagination from the sorry reality of the present.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has taken pains to explain that it has been defeated because its war preparations had not been completed, boasting of its defeats as if they were the prerogative of a country such as the United States. Such an attitude on the part of the United States, however, is utterly ridiculous, since there is no lack of evidence to prove that it was the gentry at Washington who provoked the war in the first place.

As is clear from the American white paper "Peace and War," published the other day, the United States at the end of November, before the outbreak of war, already admitted the breakdown of the Washington negotiations and even notified the British Government of its having started to prepare for war. In the light of such careful preparedness on the part of the bellicose United States, its excuse for the miserable defeats that it was not prepared is pitiable in the extreme. On the other hand, it is quite understandable how a drowning man catches at a straw, the United States having no other means of saving itself than to make such excuses.

At any rate, it is clear that Roosevelt's cry for help, what with its forces defeated at every turn and the

(Continued on Page 2)

'WHITE PAPER' REVEALS ROOSEVELT WAR GUILT

Wide Criticisms Roused in America Over Disclosure

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—The White Paper published on January 3 by the Washington Government covering all its diplomatic negotiations of the past 10 years simply shows that President Franklin Roosevelt, is the chief figure responsible for the situation which precipitated the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced today by the Reich Foreign Ministry quarters through the D.N.B. news agency here.

The announcement, commenting on the American White Paper, said in substance:

"The Washington Government, now faced with the necessity of lowering the nation's living standards, and also of announcing its program of conscripting more servicemen from among the citizens, all to be explained at the new session of Congress opening on December 6, found it most convenient to make the whole nation believe that President Roosevelt was not responsible for the outbreak of the present war. The attempt is a foolish one for the President's responsibility for the current turmoil can never be effaced by the single power of a document.

Joseph Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, it is said, made a report to his home Government several weeks prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, saying that highest morale existed in Nippon and that their fighting forces were powerful and ready for any eventuality. The American nation, now looking at the White Paper, will refer to the alleged Grew report in their denunciation of the Government for not making known to them the contents of the report. They will also question the Government as to why it did not suppress the provocative remarks of some Congressmen and other leading Americans just before the start of the war.

It is plain that from the first, President Roosevelt's basic foreign policy was not based on harmonious or conciliatory measures, but wholly on aggressive principles. His true attitude toward all totalitarian states is clear in the report of the Polish Ambassador made to his home Government from Washington in 1939.

Even judging from the events of the past several weeks, it is evident that President Roosevelt was intent on disturbing Europe and meddling in the affairs on the continent. Roosevelt is solely responsible for the present calamities.

Senators Voice Criticisms
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—Some American Senators, in reference to

(Continued on Page 2)

Argentine Ambassador Protests to England For Unjust Criticisms

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—Argentine Ambassador to London, Dr. Miguel L. Culaciati, upon instructions from his Home Government called on British Foreign Secretary, Major R. Anthony Eden, today to lodge a strong protest regarding the unjust remarks recently made by the British Government regarding the neutral policy of Argentina.

AMERICA FAILED TO SEE WAR CAUSE, AVERS HORI

Technical Aspects Alone Studied

The "White Paper" published by the Washington Government has clearly shown the failure on the part of the American leaders to scrutinize the real cause of the current war, commented Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in his regular interview with foreign correspondents this morning.

Asked to make some comment on the "White Paper," Mr. Hori stated that on that subject, the German spokesman has already made a fitting criticism with which he fully agrees.

"Judging from the Harris statement made in connection with the publication of the "White Paper," declared the Spokesman, "it seems that the Anglo-American leaders are still indulging in discussions over the technical side of the start of the War. They have never made deeper investigations into the real cause of the War, in other words, they have never paid attention to the question as to what made the Axis Powers fight.

"It is clear that everybody prefers peace to war, but we have been compelled to resort to war. These Anglo-American leaders had not tried to correct unfairness and injustice before war was resorted to. They clung to the idea of fairness and justice which were fair and just only to the American and British peoples. This was the real cause of the war for which only they are responsible."

Continuing, Mr. Hori said, "They did not give heed to the natural aspiration and growth of other peoples. As for Britain, she clung to the maintenance of the status quo while the Americans were intent only on expanding their sphere of influence."

Acute Food Lack Robs Calcutta of Citizens

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 5.—Due to the acute shortage of foodstuff, the population of Calcutta, India, is fast decreasing, and according to recent broadcasts from New Delhi, already about one-half of the city's population has left for other districts.

Calcutta's population was 2,119,000 in 1941, but was recently reduced to 1,050,000. Yet despite such a reduction in population, the city's food shortage question has not been solved.

The Government of Bengal Province has adopted a plan to supply the remaining citizens 95 per cent of requisitioned provisions and also ordered the City of Calcutta to formulate an urgent food policy.

The food shortage in Bombay has become particularly notable recently, and city authorities are demanding Punjab and the Central Provinces to supply Bombay with foodstuff.

Ishiwata at Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 5.—Sotaro Ishiwata, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, arrived here this afternoon from Tokyo en route back to Nanking.

Mr. Ishiwata has been in the Japanese capital for a series of conferences with officials of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and of various other Government offices concerned.

First Wooden Vessel Launched in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, January 5.—The Nanshu Maru, the first of the large wooden ships equipped with both sails and motor to be completed by the Hongkong Government-General, was launched here today.

Construction of the ship was started on November 3, last year, at a shipyard belonging to the Government-General. It is understood that more ships of the same kind will be constructed this year.

These vessels are expected to play an important role in the transportation between Hongkong and various ports in the Southern Regions. The expansion of transportation in the Southern Regions is also expected to be bolstered by the opening of the Training Station for Seamen here in February.

Kanakas Pray for Nippon

Domei

PALAO, Mandated Islands, January 3.—Representing the Kanaka inhabitants of the northern section of the island of Palao, Nippon Mandated Islands, the village chief and two deputy village chiefs went to the Nanyo Shrine yesterday to pray for the victory of Nippon in the War of Greater East Asia and the understanding of true Nippon spirit by the Kanakas, it was learned today.

Simultaneously, approximately 135 native households on the island decided to receive talismans from the Nanyo Shrine to be kept in their households to be worshipped every morning and night.

British Fiasco at Akyab Gains Ridicule of World

Domei

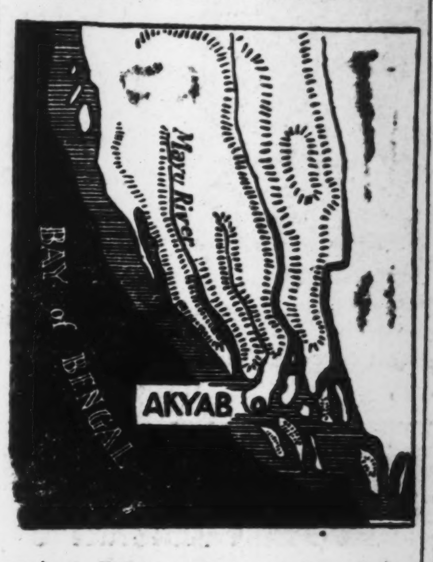
ISTANBUL, January 4.—The frustrated British offensive against Burma was primarily aimed as a propaganda move in the opinion of well-informed quarters here.

Toward December 20, the British propaganda machine played up the news that the British troops crossed the India-Burma border into Akyab to start offensive operations to recapture Burma from the hands of the Imperial Forces.

According to the news, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, was following the policy of recapturing Burma with well-equipped British and Indian units with the object of facilitating Chungking offensive against Nippon. In response to the offensive operations intended by General Wavell, Chungking troops were to commence their offensive in the Burma border regions.

However, not only the United States forces in India but also the British quarters themselves doubted the result of the offensive against the Imperial Forces in Burma. Endorsing this was a United Press report dispatched at that time from India, which stated that it was doubtful if the Burma offensive really means the start of a large-scale offensive against Nippon.

The result of the British offensive against Burma was, as feared by the enemy itself, an utter failure. During the few days since the start of the operations, the British forces were completely and thoroughly defeated by the Imperial Forces, with the British repeated failure again becoming the target of scornful laugh of the neutral quarters.



BRITISH WAR STRATEGY VERY WEAK, SAYS HANKEY

Ineffective to Cope With U-Boat Menace

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—"The weakest point in the anti-Axis war strategy in 1943 will be the ever-mounting loss of shipping due to the activities of German submarines," stated Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, Chief Secretary of the British Cabinet, it was revealed by a dispatch from a London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet dated Monday.

"With the anti-Axis camp's anti-submarine strategy proving ineffective," the Chief Secretary of the British Cabinet declared, "our shipping is being exposed to the constant menace of German U-boats."

"In planning operations for 1942, the British High Command ought to have paid the utmost attention to fighting enemy submarines.

"However, it is unfortunate that the British High Command only confined their activities to intermittent bombings of enemy submarine bases and U-boat building plants, thus failing to deal effective blows to German submarines in operation.

"Germany is rapidly building a big fleet of U-boats, and even if we boast of a record output of bottoms, they are not enough to make up for the mounting loss of shipping."

Giraud Protests to U.S. For Grabbing Officials

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—General Henri Giraud, head of the puppet French Government in North Africa, has recently filed a protest with Robert Murphy, Chief United States Administrator in North Africa, over the too-suspicious activities of the American authorities, as the latter have arrested many high-ranking French officials and officers allegedly suspected in an attempt to assassinate General Giraud, information from Algiers reveals.

The headquarters of the Allied forces in French North Africa some time ago arrested 12 high-ranking French officials on the charge of their scheme to murder General Giraud. According to reports from the spot, the American authorities ever since have been arresting arch-conspirators in the whole of Algeria.

The authorities of the puppet French Government were dumbfounded when it was recently learned that some intimate subordinates to General Giraud were among the many arrested.

With a certain high French Army officer having been taken into custody, General Giraud, dissatisfied with the too-suspicious activities of the American authorities, has lodged a strong protest against Chief Administrator Murphy.

Such a friction between the local American and French leaders is considered as casting a gloom over the future of the new puppet Government.

Valuable Paintings Found

VIENNA.—Mural paintings dating back to the 15th century were discovered here in the eastern nave of St. Stephen's Cathdral when some reliefs were removed for repairs.

PRIME MINISTER MAKES SURPRISE VISIT TO PLANT

Praises Workers of Chiba Machine Factory

Workers of a machine manufacturing plant in the suburbs of Tokyo were given warm encouragement by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who paid a surprise visit to the factory on Tuesday morning, states Domei.

Accompanied by his secretaries, the Prime Minister visited and inspected the Chiba Machine Manufacturing Plant in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture.

After spending nearly an hour inspecting the plant, Prime Minister Tojo expressed his hearty thanks to all the workers who assembled in the plant's Recreation Hall to hear his address. The Prime Minister was warm in his praise for the valuable services which the workers are rendering for the country on the production front.

Stressing the important role they are playing, he declared that the efforts being exerted by the workers to enhance the nation's war strength in the industrial field are an indispensable prerequisite for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Moreover, he exhorted the workers to increase production by effecting constant improvement in their working efficiency.

That Prime Minister Tojo was thoroughly satisfied with the visit was attested to by the fact that he spent an hour longer then originally planned. He left the factory after having luncheon with the workers.

U.S. Congress in Session

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The 68th session of the United States Congress will be opened tomorrow and President Franklin D. Roosevelt will deliver his general message to Congress at Thursday's session. The Presidental message on the budget will be given on Friday.

Of all the bills to be submitted to Congress at the coming session, the most important are a resolution for cutting down the wartime budget, and a bill for organizing a wartime cooperation committee composed of Republican and Democratic members of Congress.

Morales Visits Castillo

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Chilean Home Minister Raul Morales who reached Argentina today on his way home from Washington conferred with President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina at his official residence.

Regarding the conference, it is rumored that Home Minister Morales explained to President Castillo various internal and diplomatic problems of Chile. He is expected to leave Buenos Aires by air for Santiago tomorrow.

Turkish Newsmen for India

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 5.—At the invitation of the Indian Government, Turkish newspapermen will visit India, it has been decided. They are scheduled to leave Ankara on January 8 for India.

REICH FORCES WINNING ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS

Storm Units Attack Enemy in Tunisia-- Planes Raid Bases

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—The war situation in Tunisia described in a communique issued today by the German High Command reads:

"The Axis storm units in Tunisia fiercely attacked several enemy positions and took many British war captives.

"Severe bombings were kept up by the German air force on enemy air and supply bases inflicting heavy damages.

"The Luftwaffe in their air combats downed eight enemy planes."

The same communique, referring to the British air raid on German home territory and the German air attack on the British homeland, announced:

"The British air force in their raids on Western Germany had four planes downed by German anti-aircraft fires. The raids achieved no tangible result.

"In retaliation, the German air force launched daylight bombings on the military establishments in the Southern part of the British mainland."

Axis Positions Strengthened

Domei

ROME, January 5.—In the Tunisian front, the Axis forces have strengthened the positions they had recently occupied, and repulsing enemy attacks, captured six officers and 300 men as prisoners, the Italian High Command announced today.

One German storming party took two enemy positions, and captured two British officers and 28 soldiers as prisoners. Meanwhile, Axis air forces shot down eight enemy planes in an air battle, and also set afire four planes on the ground.

Also, the Italian air force raided the port of Algiers on Monday evening and bombed harbor and military equipments.

The communique added that enemy planes bombed Lampedusa Island in the Mediterranean but damages caused were very slight.

STUDENTS IN JAVA GET RESPONSE FROM TOJO

Receipt of Personal Letter Big Surprise

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 3.—Receiving a personal response from Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Nippon, in reply to their previous letters, the Javanese students of the Djakarta Nippon Language School today experienced the greatest surprise of their lives.

Prime Minister Tojo's letter proved to be more than a pleasant surprise but also an extreme honor as well to these well-meaning students.

The Prime Minister's letter of acknowledgment which was written in simple Nippon writing and containing words of appreciation and encouragement for the New Year as well as a bit of descriptive illustration of winter scenes in Nippon, was read by an instructor before a student assembly today.

Born and raised in the tropics, one puzzled student, still early in his Nippon studies, interrupted the reading to ask the meaning of the word "yuki" or snow. Failing to find satisfaction in an explanation by the teacher the student declared in resignation, "I'm going to Nippon one day to see what snow is for myself."

Following the meeting many of the students reported to their respective instructors their determination to study hard in order to qualify for Prime Minister Tojo's invitation to study Nippon in the "Land of the Rising Sun."

Canada Extends Age Limit

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—The Canadian Government announced the extension of the age limit for registration under the Military Conscription Law.

It stipulates that bachelors between the ages of 19 and 40, and married men between 19 and 25 must register before the end of January.

However, the registration does not mean immediate conscription, and those registered will be called to the colors when new men are recruited for supplementing the army strength.

Surprise Attacks Prove Successful In Caucasus Area

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—German forces operating in the west Caucasus have achieved great war results by their recent surprise attacks, a communique issued today by the German High Command stated. The situation on the Eastern Front covered by the communique follows:

In the west Caucasus a surprise attack by the German forces won them many enemy positions.

Units of German bombers heavily pounded harbor facilities at Ghelenjik on the Black Sea. They also bombed enemy transports along the coast in the neighborhood

German troops in the Terek sector routed enemy offensives.

In the Don sector, Reich units are keeping up their defensive operations.

In the battle near Veriki-Luki, the Soviet troops suffered the loss of 14 tanks.

In the sector southeast of Lake Ilmen, Soviet troops who attempted to rescue their comrades were completely encircled by the Germans and pushed back in utter rout.

The offensive started by the Soviets in the Kandalaksha sector was rendered futile after heavy losses. Several Soviet units inclusive of a ski battalion were annihilated after being encircled.

Position Held Firmly

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—Regarding the war situation on the Eastern Front, the German High Command declared that the German positions there are unshakable as ever, in its war communique issued this noon.

"Although the Soviet forces are continuing their offensives in various sectors," reads the communique, "there has been no change in the general war situation on the Eastern Front.

"The Soviet Government boasts that its forces recaptured Velki-luki. However, it is not true, for our positions in that sector are as firm as ever.

"The enemy failed in the counterattacks in the Terek sector with the loss of many tanks, while in the Don sector their attacks were repulsed after a fierce engagement.

"Significant is the fact that the German military authorities have been keeping silent concerning the detailed war situation on the front.

"In the past several days the Soviets have dwelt upon their war achievements in the communiques issued in succession. This is understood to be a Soviet trick to spur the Germans to publish the exact war situation, with which the Soviet cannot acquaint themselves due to the bad climatic condition and the vastness of the front.

Germans Start Offensives

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—Spirited offensives were started Monday night by the German forces in the southwest sector of Stalingrad, the mid-Don River sector and the central Caucasus. Moscow dispatches, backing this report, announced that in all these sectors the German tank and mobile infantry units have become strongly active.

In the mid-Don River sector, close fighting is reported to be now on, with the German mobile forces penetrating many enemy positions with their powerful tanks. The Soviet Information Bureau in this connection, in its war communique issued at noon today, acknowledged the retreat of some Soviet troops in the Don sector.

From the Caucasus come persistent Soviet reports that their forces are staging vigorous counter-offensives.

According to United Press messages from Moscow today, the Germans around Mosdok and Nalichik set out on their counter-offensive,

(Continued on Page 2)

Scientists to Meet in Tyrol

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—A scientific conference of Nippon students studying in Germany and German professors and students will be opened in Tyrol, during the first part of January. At this conference about 30 Nippon and German scientists and students will gather to discuss scientific and educhtional problems for one week.

NIPPON'S STAND IS UNSHAKABLE

Solid Basis Laid To Assure Victory, Asserts Suetsugu

In an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, known as the father of the modern Japanese Navy and former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, observes that the progress of the War of Greater East Asia thus far has been featured by the fact that the Imperial Nippon Forces have succeeded in establishing a solid foundation for sure victory in the short period of six months, and emphasizes that under the circumstances, the outlook of the present world conflict is definitely in favor of the Axis Powers.

The gist of the article written by Admiral Suetsugu, who is one of the leading navy men and statesmen of present-day Japan, is as follows:

"A glance over the past one year of the War of Greater East Asia clearly shows that the frontline operations of the Imperial Nippon Forces, aiming to drive Anglo-American influences out of East Asia and establish a solid foundation for sure victory both from the military and economic viewpoint, were completed with historic success in the short period of six months.

"The ensuing events may be described as belonging to the second-stage operations which were preluded by the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 8, and the sea battle in the eastern Pacific during the early part of June.

"The second-stage operations, for the Japanese, meant a consolidation of the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and strengthening of joint operations among the Axis Powers.

"For the enemy, these operations meant desperate efforts to prevent further miserable disasters, and an attempt, if possible, to counter-attack. This fact is evidenced by the fierce operations which have developed around the Solomon Islands, involving Japanese, American and British forces.

Offensive Tactics Stressed

"The enemy has admitted that it is laying the greatest stress on offensive operations against Japan from a base in the Australian area, and if it should fail, not only would the alternative for an effective counter-offensive be difficult to find, but the entire war situation would be utterly out of control for the loss of Australia would further strengthen Japan's position. Thus, it may be said that the second-stage operations will have an important bearing upon the future of the war.

"Apart from the enemy operations in the southern Pacific, there are two points which may be considered in connection with the enemy's attempt to stage a counter-offensive. First, there is the enemy's attempt to conduct air raids against the mainland of Japan from bases in Chungking-controlled China, the Aleutians and the northern Pacific area. The attempt to use the Chungking-controlled hinterlands of China as an offensive base, however, has been nipped in the bud by the timely bombings conducted by the ever-prepared Japanese Air Force.

"With reference to the Aleutian area, it may be pointed out that the westernmost islands of the archipelago have been occupied by the Japanese Forces. This, coupled with the inclement weather, conditions prevailing to the west of the enemy, renders any attempt at a counter-offensive exceedingly hazardous.

"The attempt to launch a counter-offensive from the northern Pacific already has proved to be extremely difficult as may be seen in the results of the attempt made on April 18, 1942.

Japanese Forces Prepared

"Regarding the second point, namely, the enemy's attempt at guerrilla warfare by the use of submarines, suffice it to say that the Japanese Forces have prepared themselves against any move on the part of the enemy.

"After all, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a large but firmly solidified unit and Japan has the advantage of always being able to make use of the inner line in its operations against the United States and Britain.

"The phenomenal development of aircraft has brought about a situation in which it is necessary to maintain a battle line in operations between opposing navies similar to that in operations between opposing armies.

"Air bases now forming the battle line of the enemy include Port Darwin, Horn Island, Port Moresby, Guadalcanal Island, and then breaking off to the northeast, Ellice Islands, Baker Island and the Hawaiian Islands.

In parallel with the enemy battle line, the Japanese Forces maintain a battle line comprising such bases as Burma, the Malai Peninsula, Sumatra Island, Djawa Island, Celebes Island, New Guinea Island, Solomon Island and to the north-east, the Marshall Islands and Otori Island, formerly Wake.

Solomons a Verdun

"It may be observed that the Solomon Islands form the angle of the Japanese battle line and also the re-entrant angle of the enemy battle line. The strategic importance of the Solomon Islands' position is comparable to that of Stalingrad on the Soviet-German front or that of Verdun in the first European War. Such important points constitute a characteristic of modern warfare.

"Regarding the war situation in the West, it may be recalled that the landing operations conducted by the Anglo-American forces in North Africa seemed for a while to have caused a great change in the war situation. The ensuing developments, however, are reported to have been increasingly unfavorable for the Anglo-American forces.

"It may be observed that the results of the extreme efforts involved in the landing operations, which the Anglo-American forces affected on the basis of miscalculation in regard to the strength of the Darlan faction, are being manifested here and there in the face of the superb tactics and brilliant operations of the Italo-German forces.

"The fact is that the Axis forces in the Mediterranean region are superior both in the air and on sea to the Anglo-American forces. Under the circumstances, the operations launched by the Anglo-American forces in North Africa are likely to prove as costly as those in the Solomon Islands area.

"Operations on the Soviet-German front are still continuing although General Winter has arrived. Despite the fact that the landing operations were carried out in North Africa by the Anglo-American forces with the intention of aiding the Soviet Union in its war with Germany, the result has been the opposite, hindering the current Soviet counter-offensive which will be stemmed before long.

Western Situation Favorable

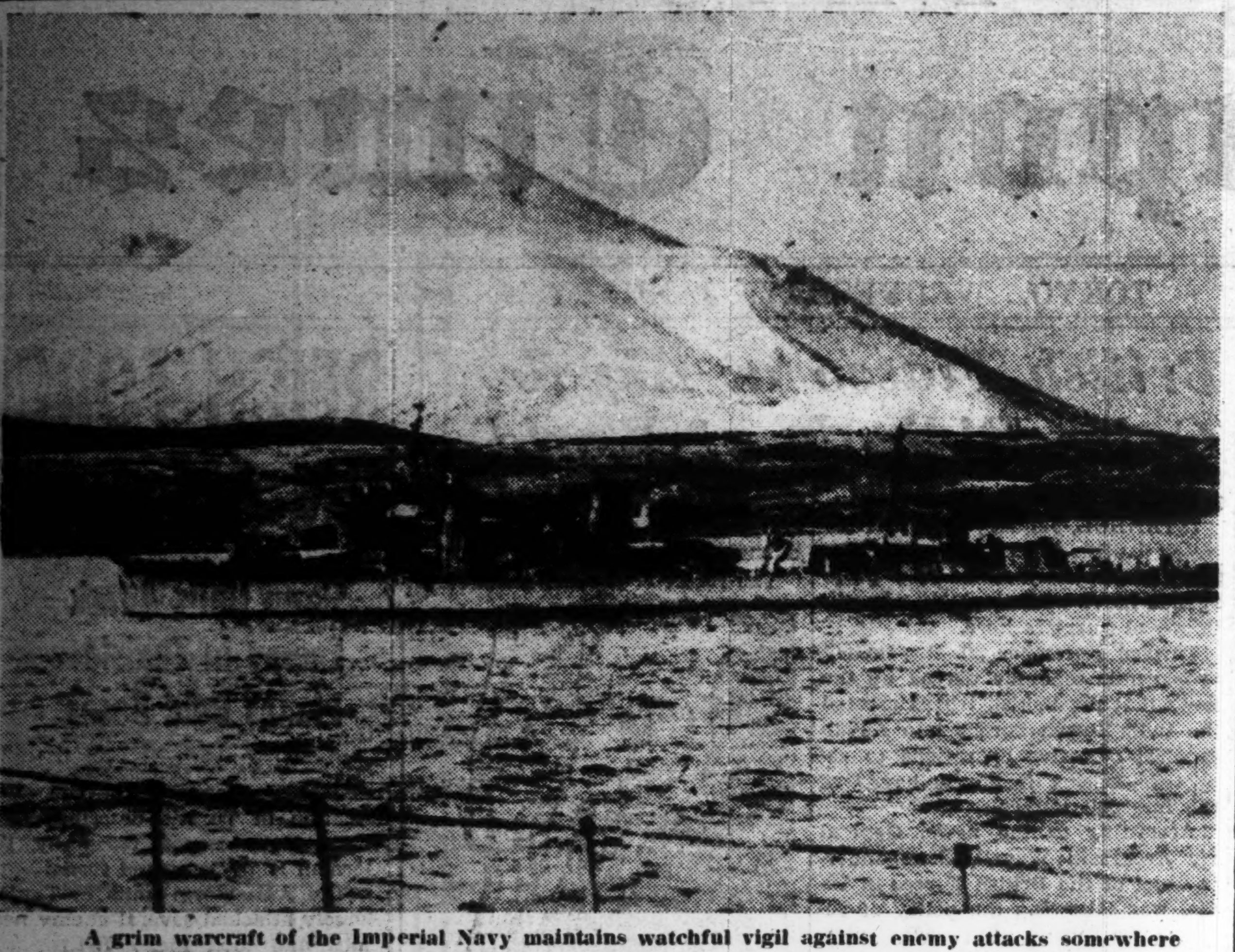
"All things considered, the war situation in the west still remains definitely favorable for the German-Italian forces. When the severe winter is over, it may be expected that further favorable gains will be made by the Axis forces.

"Viewing the present world conflict as a whole, it is easy to see that this is a war both of science and ideology on a scale never before seen in history. In the field of armed operations, the Axis Powers already have achieved brilliant victories in the East as well as in the West.

"As for ideology, it may be pointed out that while the Axis Powers are fighting at once for their existence and for the establishment of a new order in the world in which all nations will have their proper places, the United States and Britain have no definite war aim.

"The peoples of America and Britain cannot but become depressed as their fighting services become demoralized in the face of successive defeats inasmuch as they have no war aim. That will be the end of the present war."

Silent Guardian of Icy Waters



A grim warcraft of the Imperial Navy maintains watchful vigil against enemy attacks somewhere in northern waters.

Passed by Navy Ministry.

Ancient Document Found

BERLIN—A hitherto unknown Byzantine document was discovered by the German scientific expedition searching 18 of the 20 monasteries on Mount Athos in Greece, according to a report received from the expedition.

This document, which is 1,000 years old, has been named the "Ssebasrerator Document" by the expedition.

In the course of this research work, no fewer than 18,000 photographs were made, while 400 descriptions of documents were prepared.

Complete exploitation of the material found will take some years, it is stated.

SHONAN'S NIPPON SCHOOL WILL START JANUARY 8

40 Students Enrolled For Coming Term

Domei

SHONAN, January 5.—The Nippon School in Shonan, which had been closed since the outbreak of the current war, will be reopened on January 8 by the Education Department of Shonan City, for the education of the children of Nippon residents here, it was learned today. The school will be known as the Shonan Nippon National School.

Students enrolled for the coming term number some 40 at present, all of whom were born in Shonan and had returned to this city after having been interned in India, immediately following the outbreak of the war.

Restoration of peace and order and the active progress of reconstruction work in this city are attracting many of the people who had resided in Shonan previous to the outset of the war, steadily increasing the population of the city.

German Suprise Drives In Caucasus Succeed

(Continued From Page 1)

which caused close fighting at many points.

A German war communique issued today stated that the Red troops in the Terek sector were completely routed in their counter-offensive.

Soviet Attacks Checked

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—In collaboration with land forces, the German air force is active in various sectors of the Eastern Front stiffly checking the Soviet forces that have been staging vigorous counter-attacks, field dispatches reveal.

For the last several days, the war situation in the Central Caucasus Front has been greatly animated and severe battles are raging around the Mozdok area.

The Soviet Union has played up the war results gained in the battle on the Caucasus Front, and has designated it as the fourth counter-offensive following the counter-attack in the central sector of the Don River. According to Soviet propaganda, the Moscow forces have already recaptured Mozdok and are advancing toward Floflardnuy from the west and southwest.

According to German information, however, Reich artillery is concentrating gunfire on enemy tank and infantry units, successfully checking their advance.

In the central sector of the Don River and also in the area between the Don and Volga rivers, bitter fights are continuing.

The German forces are staging positive offensives in various places and are strengthening their positions. Especially spectacular are the activities of the Luftwaffe which is checking enemy counter-offensives in collaboration with the land forces.

Front Lines Described

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—The aspects of the snow-covered and blizzard-torn Eastern Front where the German and Soviet forces are continuing sanguinary battles have been vividly described by a German war correspondent in the following report sent here today from the foremost line:

"Your reporter has just arrived at the headquarters of the regiment from a company headquarter on the foremost firing line. It took me six hours to cover several kilometers from the firing line because the way is within range of the enemy and I was allowed to travel only at night.

All roads leading from the headquarters of the regiment to the front line are provided with sign posts. At every village and cross-road there stand posts painted yellow with letters of indication in black. They show the direction to the field hospitals, baths and the units stationed on the firing lines. Besides these posts, there were those indicating their nature, such as road for tanks and roads for motorcars.

During winter, this sector is thickly covered by snow and it becomes very difficult to discover the roads. Their existence is barely identified by these sign-posts erected by the German forces.

However, as it is forbidden to use lamps at night lest we should be detected by the enemy, these posts become useless and we have to grope our way in pitch dark.

We advanced on motorcars over the dark road while the sounds of machine-gun fire and artillery were heard from time to time. For several hundred yards our vehicle smoothly glided over the frozen road but suddenly it was stranded in a heap of snow. Immediately we got off the motorcar and shoveled off the snow heaped around the vehicle. The snow was falling relentlessly from the dark sky and we could not discover any road nearby.

It took several hours for us to dig out the motorcar from the snow. By that time we felt warm though the temperature was 20 degrees below zero. How we wished to be in the field camp where red flames rise from the bonfire!

Several hundred yards of advance and our car again drove into a heap of snow. This time, we were terrified by the roar of the Soviet artillery which was firing about 1,000 yards ahead. We fought the snow again with shovels. Then we managed to reach a road but there were no sign-posts to be seen. We had to rely entirely upon the intuition of the chauffeur which was very exact and soon we reached the headquarters of the regiment. The season when motorcars can be used for passage on the foremost front is already over. Henceforth, sledges will be the best means of transportation.

'White Paper' Reveals Roosevelt's War Guilt

(Continued From Page 1)

their Government's White Paper published Sunday (Nippon Time), are strongly asking why the State Department facing the imminence of Nippon-America hostilities did not do anything to prevent the calamity, reports from Lisbon revealed today.

Senator Taft, Republican from Ohio, was quoted to have said after his perusal of the White Paper that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, just one week before the Pearl Harbor debacle, clearly acknowledged in his letter to the British Ambassador to Washington that the Nippon-American negotiations then going on were practically ended with all the problems having been turned over to the authorities of the United States army and navy. This remark, Senator Taft stated, undoubtedly pointed to the State Department's knowledge of the imminency of hostilities.

Alexander Wiley, Republican Senator from Wisconsin, expressing his regret, said that if Congress had been informed in detail of the grim trend of the situation, the war between Nippon and America would have been avoided. What brought about the war was the "moral isolation" of the Washington Government, the Senator is reported to have stated.

Several other Congressmen, it was further reported, expressed their great dissatisfaction over the revealed fact that the American army and navy authorities had not been in close contact with those in the Administration.

U.S. Government Hit

Mainichi

CANTON, January 5.—Many U.S. Senators are severely criticizing the American Government for not adopting adequate measures while expecting the outbreak of a Pacific War, in connection with the issuance of the White Paper concerning the Pacific War, according to a Washington broadcast intercepted here.

Republican Senator Robert R. Taft of Ohio said that the report of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that one week before the Pearl Harbor attack, the British Ambassador said that there was already no room for diplomatic negotiations with Nippon proved that the State Department was fully aware of the situation.

Also Senator Alexander Wiley remarked that if full reports were received regarding the importance of the situation, the outbreak of hostile actions might have been prevented.

Many other Senators have likewise criticised the Government and questioned its responsibility.

U.S. Meddling Noted

Domei

PARIS, January 5.—Local French journals came out today severely criticizing the Washington authorities over their interference with affairs of foreign governments as revealed by the White Paper entitled "Peace and War" recently published by the United States Government.

The Matin stated:

"The White Paper has revealed the fact that American diplomats have interfered with the policies of the governments of foreign countries. It has been brought to light that the Franco-German War was caused by the secret machinations of these American diplomats."

Another paper asserted that the White Paper has proved that Roosevelt is the instigator of the current World War.

OLD POND DISCOVERED NEAR HORYUJI TEMPLE

Claimed Peculiar to Gardens of Tempyo Era

Sanrei Shigemori, director-general of the Kyoto Garden Association, who is well known as an authority on gardens, has recently discovered a pond at Nukatabe Village near the famous Horyuji Temple in Horyuji-mura, Nara Prefecture, which is characteristic of gardens of the Tempyo Era in the eighth century.

The pond, which covers 20,000 tsubo is now being used as a reservoir. The arrangement of islets in the pond is claimed to be characteristic of ancient gardening.

Experts in this line are of the opinion that this reservoir will shed some light on the study of ancient Nippon gardening and also provide basic material for researches on gardens of the Tempyo or Nara Period.

Referring to the discovery, Kaneshige Inokuma of the National History Institute of Kyoto Imperial University stated:

"The pond is situated in the former land of the Nukatabe family who developed ship transportation along the Yamato River and also was active in introducing continental culture during the eighth century. Various indications point to the fact that this pond belonged to the spacious garden of the Nukatabe family."

Cadets to Be Graduated

The first class of senior cadets undergoing training as future members of Burma's defense corps will be graduated at the end of February, the Yomiuri-Hochi learned from Rangoon on Sunday, according to Domei.

A total of 50 students out of the entire graduating class, who have shown superior scholastic ability, will be sent to Nippon to continue their studies in the Nippon Military Academy beginning this April.

This is the first time in which such large numbers of students are being selected outside of the Nippon Empire to undergo military training in the Nippon Military Academy.

Meanwhile, feverish competition is being carried on by aspiring Burmese cadets who are earnestly attempting to master their studies to qualify for the military scholarships.

Brazil Hit by Drought

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is now suffering from the severest drought in 30 years, and the temperature has risen unprecedentedly reaching 44 degrees Centigrade in shade at several places.

Agricultural crops are expected to be mostly killed by the heat and water lack while livestock has been hit hard.

Rivers have fallen so much that many factories obtaining water supply from rivers have been obliged to suspend operation.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Soviet Union, on which it relies so heavily, and other anti-Axis forces suffering a general collapse, has taken on the form: "a general counter-offensive in 1943."

In spite of this pitiable state of affairs, however, Roosevelt's ambition of plutocratic world conquest has not been quenched in the least. The gentry at Washington desire from the current world war not only to crush the Axis countries but to place even its co-fighter, the Soviet Union, under its control and to make Britain do its bidding, so that a plutocratic world empire may be built up for its own edification.

Roosevelt, therefore, may vaunt of the impending general counter-offensive in his characteristic form of bombast but it merely betrays his Semitic ambition. There is not a shred of desire on his part to bring happiness to the Soviet Union, Britain or to any other anti-Axis country. Especially in regard to the Soviet Union, it is conscious only of its great utility value and, obviously enough, it entertains no such desire as that the Soviet Union should grow more powerful or prosperous as the result of the war. Its secret hope is that the Soviet Union, like Germany, would be exhausted by the titanic struggle and be counted out as a serious rival.

This secret desire on the part of the United States has been betrayed time and again, in connection with the second front issue, with the problem of India, with the North African question and the like. No matter how eloquent Roosevelt may wax in his attempt to camouflage them, the facts speak for themselves.

In view of these considerations we will boldly predict that 1943, which the enemy camp declares is its year of general counter-offensive, is really one in which the various members of that camp will grow more antagonistic toward each other in bitter rivalry and dissension.

Kansai Notes

The leading members of the consular corps representing the Axis and neutral nations in Kobe paid a courtesy call on Mayor Bunichiro Noda of Kobe at the local Municipal Office on January 1 to convey greetings for the New Year season and to pledge to better ties between the Nipponese authorities and the foreign community.

The group which called on Mayor Noda comprised German Consul-General K. A. Balser, German Consul F. Ried, Italian Consul-General E. Baistrocchi, Italian Vice-Consul A. Tarabocchia, Chinese Consul-General Fan Han-sheng, the Spanish, Thai, French, Argentine, Danish, Portuguese, Swiss, Finnish and Swedish consuls respectively. Besides the consular corps were also Leader M. Braeuer of the Kansai National Socialist Party, A. Pahl, president of the German Community, W Westphalen, Vice-President of the German-Nipponese Association in Kobe, Leader G. Liguori of the Fascist Party in Kobe, and others.

During the course of the gathering which started at 10 a.m., Mayor Noda and the Axis representatives pledged to give their mutual cooperation for another victorious year in the war against the Anglo-America powers.

Moscow Subway Is Opened

Domei

MOSCOW, January 4.—The underground railway line running from Moscow to the Stalin factory in the suburbs, a distance of six and a half kilometers, was completed and opened to traffic on January 1. The line's construction was commenced before the outbreak of the Soviet-German War, and its carrying capacity is said to be 150,000 passengers a day.

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CHIANG'S MILITARY LAW APPLIES TO NABOB'S SONS

To Enter Barracks As Special Soldiers

Domei

CANTON, January 5.—According to Chungking journals, the Chiang regime has promulgated a new conscription law affecting the sons of officials and influential persons effective January 1.

The law provides the following items:

1. The sons of officials and influential persons should undergo military examination immediately after which they shall be selected by drawing and enter the barracks. They shall be enlisted in model units or special corps as special soldiers.

2. The officials and party members who make their sons enter the barracks shall be guaranteed their positions and occupation but those whose sons evaded conscription shall be subjected to severe punishment. Henceforth, party members and officials shall be appointed after they have been examined regarding their sons.

3. The chiefs of towns and villages shall be selected from among the families whose members are serving under the colors.

This step taken by the moribund regime eloquently shows how frantically the Chungking leaders are trying to increase the servicemen and to check the evasion for conscription which trend has been prevalent in the Chungking-governed areas.

It is noted in this connection that conscription has presented a knotty problem to the Chungking authorities as, after five years of war, the populace living in the regions under the jurisdiction of Chiang's regime have been suffering seriously from increasing difficulties in living and also because the people of the upper class, such as officials, provincial dignitaries and influential persons have been trying to evade military service. To cope with such a trend, the regime was compelled to promulgate the conscription law affecting the public in general and also the students.

Given Publicity Job

Dr. Hu Shih, ex-Ambassador of the Chungking regime to the United States, is to stay in Washington to act as publicity agent and adviser to the Chungking organized Oriental Culture Research Institute there, even after the departure of the Chungking Military Mission from America, it is reported here.

Hu has been using his good offices in the negotiations of the Chungking Military Mission headed by General Hsiung Shih-hui with the United States Government since its arrival in Washington.

Nippon Return Instruments

C.P.S.

HANKOW, January 5.—In addition to transferring over 10 British and American educational institutions here to the Hankow Bureau of Education, the Nipponese authorities have returned 48 pieces of physical instruments and 19 pieces of chemical apparatus to the Education Bureau to be allocated to the various Chinese middle and normal schools in order to increase the students' facilities in doing scientific experiments.

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Lighthouse Men Aided

For the benefit of lighthouse-keepers scattered throughout the country, numbering some 800, who have hitherto been deprived of means of sending their sons and daughters to secondary schools and colleges, education as well as dormitories will be offered at the expense of the Government, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Two dormitories, one for 50 male and the other for 25 female students are now in the course of construction at Tsurumi, Yokohama, at an estimated cost of ¥500,000.

It is further reported that the dormitories will be completed by the end of March of this year at the latest.

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The Longer the War, the Stronger the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan Is Victory for East Asia

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WAR IN RUSSIA SEES GERMANY STANDING FIRM

Soviet Forces Given Severe Blows in Winter Counter-Offensive

3,522 RED TANKS LOST

Reich Troops Convinced of Victory as Position Is Impregnable

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—Germany is in an impregnable position on the Eastern front, declared the Reich High Command yesterday in a communique covering the situation there.

"Since the start of the so-called Soviet Winter counter-offensive, damages to the Red Army have become particularly remarkable" the war communique stated, continuing:

"During December alone 3,522 Soviet tanks were destroyed by the German forces. Despite the huge amount of tanks used, as testified by the number of tanks lost, the Soviet forces failed to achieve any success. This clearly indicates that the German defense was impregnable.

"So far the Soviet forces have scored partial successes in attacks attempted in several districts. However, these isolated successes will not affect the general war situation.

"At present, German military operations can be roughly classified into two, that is, that being carried out in the north and that in the south. On the "north" front, extending from Leningrad to the southern section of Voronej through Velki-luki, Rjev and the western section of Kaluga, "confrontation" warfare in solidified positions characterizes the fighting.

"Since the end of November when the Soviets failed in their counter-offensive, the war situation has been virtually stalemated.

"Particularly severe were the damages suffered by the Soviet forces in the districts of Rjev and Tropeitz. During the half-a-year period from the end of July to the end of December, the enemy lost 4,316 tanks.

"Contrary to the stalemated situation on the "north" front, mobile warfare is featured in the "south" front, south of Voronej, and pitched fighting is still raging. Particularly in the districts into which the Soviets drove wedges, attacks and counter-attacks are being repeated with the fronts constantly shifting.

"However, the German forces in the Eastern Front have solidified their positions and are fully convinced of success."

Tank Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—On January 4, German forces operating in the eastern front destroyed 58 enemy tanks in the Don river sector, five tanks in the Tropeitz section, five tanks in the Velkiluki district, and six tanks in the southeast of the Illmen Lake, or a total of 74

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. WAR COST ENORMOUS

$56,000,000,000 Spent by Enemy in One Year of Defeats

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—The first year of the War of Greater East Asia has cost the United States more than $56,000,000,000, it was announced by the Treasury Department today, according to a Washington dispatch.

This huge war cost is approximately four times that disbursed for the fiscal year of 1917 as expenditure during the First European War. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, is reported to have boasted in this connection that the efficiency of American labor will be doubled during this fiscal year.

Fish Resigns House Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Hamilton Fish, Republican member of the House of Representatives, resigned today from the House Foreign Relations Committee, but no announcement has yet been made as to the reason for his resignation, it is reported from Washington.

Leaders of Thailand, Manchoukuo Stress Reliance and Cooperation

Response Messages to New Year Broadcast by Premier Tojo Sent From Bangkok and Hsinking

Domei

BANGKOK, January 4.—The Thai people are firmly determined to cooperate with Nippon and other peoples of East Asia for the emancipation of the area, declared Pibul Songgram, Thai Premier in his New Year greetings to the people of Nippon broadcast last night given in response to that delivered by Premier Tojo on January 1.

Offering his sincere hopes for continued victory by the invincible armed forces of Nippon, the fighting leader of the Thai nation declared that his people are wholeheartedly willing to share the same fate with their allies.

The gist of his speech follows:

"My friendship with Prime Minister Tojo and Ambassador Tsubokami is becoming closer and closer. People naturally want freedom and independence and the Thai people are no exception. The King of Thailand has freed all slaves in the land and he is worshipped by all the Thai people. Sincerely wishing the freedom and independence of all peoples of East Asia from Anglo-American domination our people are fully cooperating with Nippon in the War of Greater East Asia. This holy task is steadily gaining success.

"On behalf of the Thai people, I pray for further victories of the Imperial Forces of Nippon and for prosperity of its people we are firmly determined to proceed with Nippon, sharing its same fate. I declare that we, the Thai people are fully determined and prepared to cooperate with Nippon and other peoples of East Asia for the emancipation of East Asia."

Domei

HSINKING, January 5.—Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng sent his New Year message to Nippon over the Central Broadcasting Station here at 7:30 p.m. today. The substance of the message reads:

"War clouds now envelope the whole world, under which the two forces of old and new are closed in a death struggle. Since Nippon's War of Greater East Asia came into being, however, we have been feeling that a dawn is breaking bright from the direction of your esteemed country. The large scale of the war and the brilliant way in which that war is being fought by your brave forces are enough to arouse our greatest admiration.

"Needless to say, all peoples in Asia are earnestly looking forward to Nippon's final victory which will bring liberation of the Asiatic races. We, Manchoukuoan people of 43,000,000, hold great expectation in your country's moves and are sparing no effort to render all possible aid in her war execution.

"Last year, Manchoukuo celebrated the tenth year of her founding which was only realized with your parental help. Our country also feels greatly gladdened over the national growth ever on the ascendancy. This country has been engaged in perfecting its preparations to make herself a strong citadel in the north. Meantime, efforts are being made among us so that the country will be able to assist much in your country's project to prosecute the present war for any prolonged time.

"Our Empire has now entered its second stage of national development. As thus far witnessed, the intended growth has been proceeding very favorably and we are led to believe that our country can assist in the war effort of your country more in the near future."

AXIS PLANES ACTIVE IN TUNISIAN BATTLES

Luftwaffe Blasting Enemy Rear As Invaders Launch Counter-Offensive Drives

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—The Tunisian front, according to field dispatches, became suddenly active since January 2, marked by enemy offensives at several points but to all appearances the advantageous position held by the Axis forces seem to be unshaken.

No remarkable sign of activity is yet evident in the sectors west of Bizerta and at El Bab. An enemy announcement that the French rebel army south of Tunis secured a key point has not been confirmed by any of the Axis communiques.

Bone, Oran Bombed

Meantime, the Axis air forces yesterday launched raids on military depots at Bone and Oran and then pounded the transportation lines in the rear of the enemy. The same forces also bombed enemy air bases both in Tunis and Algeria, when they caused conflagrations and brought down five of the enemy planes, it is reported.

To match these effective air raids by the Axis, their enemy bombed the vicinity of Tunis and the islands of Sicily and Crete with the apparent aim of bringing confusion to the Axis transportation lines.

On the Libyan front things are going very hard with the troops under General Montgomery, due to the skillful maneuverings of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces, who, newly recruited with air units, are bringing difficulties to the enemy supply lines. An official announcement made today by the Commander-in-Chief of the West Asian Army said in this connection that no change was observed on the Libyan front, which may be legitimately interpreted as a silent acknowledgement of the army's difficult condition because of the Axis offensives.

Air Units Active

Other field dispatches from North Africa, in their general description of the war situation, commented that no remarkable activity has been seen for the past few days, save the vigorous role taken by the Luftwaffe. The German air units, braving the prevailing bad weather, are keeping up their raids on various sectors. Yesterday, they severely bombed many key traffic points in Tunisia. They also bombed hangars at enemy air fields on the border

(Continued on Page 2)

INTERNAL SITUATION IN EGYPT FLARES UP

Premier Hit For Pro-British Policy—Enmity Mounts Against 'Tommies'

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 3.—The internal situation in Egypt which has so far maintained a temporary lull has recently become serious again, with the opposition party having begun its attack on the Government for its pro-British policy and the hostility mounting between the citizens and the British expeditionary forces stationed there, information from Cairo reveals.

In face of the bitter enmity of the populace shown toward the British forces, Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha is said to be having a hard time in coping with the aggravating situation.

Recently, several members of the opposition party were suddenly arrested by his order. Enraged by the incident, representatives of the same party demanded an explanation, whereupon the Premier declared it was a step taken to maintain peace and order in the country under wartime, but declined to make any further explanation.

This resulted in a bitter attack against the Government by the opposition who demanded the Premier to discard his pro-British policy.

Prior to this incident, the British Government sent a message to the Egyptian Government guaranteeing the latter's right to take part in the peace conference. The message was announced to the Parliament by the Premier. It was learned that the message contained an article to the effect that Britain would not dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON DIPLOMATS TO MEET

Tajiri To Hold Parley With Consuls-General at Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 4.—Akiyoshi Tajiri, Nippon Minister in charge of the Shanghai office of the Nippon Embassy, will preside at a conference of Nippon Consuls-General in China under his jurisdiction, which will open at the Shanghai office of the Nippon Embassy from January 11, it was revealed today.

At the meeting, the Nippon Minister will give a detailed explanation of the various new phases of Sino-Nipponese relations following the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

FINE PROGRESS IS ANTICIPATED AT F.I.C. TALKS

Kuriyama to Resume Negotiations With Decoux in Saigon

BASIC AGREEMENT REACHED

Representatives of Both Countries to Thrash Out Impending Topics

Domei

SAIGON, January 4.—The negotiations for the solution of various outstanding questions between Nippon and French Indo-China now going on in this country between representatives of Tokyo and local authorities have come to show a vigorous spurt with the advent of the new year.

Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Ambassadorial Office, is expected to arrive here from Hanoi tomorrow to resume various negotiations which were left over from last year with Governor-General Vice Admiral Jean Decoux.

A basic agreement has already been reached between Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa and Governor General Decoux while Consul-General Hisakazu Suzuki has already started routine work for negotiations on rice and corn.

Various Talks Slated

The talks for the conclusion of an agreement supervising the conduct of the Nippon-F.I.C. economic pact for the third fiscal year will be carried on between Consul-General Suzuki and the Director of the Economic Bureau of the Colonial Government.

The new negotiations, after finishing up the work which was left over from last year, will take up the question of the materials to be exported from F.I.C. to Nippon and then the question of material to be shipped by Nippon to F.I.C.

Parallel with the above, negotiations surrounding various vital questions for the materialization of closer cooperation between Nippon and F.I.C., suggested by Ambassador Yoshizawa to Governor-General Decoux in their last conference, will be taken up.

The latter are proceeding smoothly and swiftly so that it is expected that a point of agreement satisfactory to both parties will be reached soon.

Governor-General Decoux and various leaders of the F.I.C. Government who are residing in Saigon at the present are expected to remain here until the end of January when they will return to Hanoi.

Chief Secretary Kuriyama is also expected to remain here throughout January. After returning to Hanoi, the authorities will continue their negotiations there.

Closer Cooperation Seen

The talks will be taken up in real earnest at the F.I.C. capital among Chief Secretary Kuriyama, Fujio Minota, director of the economic bureau in the Ambassadorial Office, and Consul-General Suzuki on the side of Nippon and the French Indo-China officials will be headed by Governor-General Decoux.

The F.I.C. Government plans to go to its summer capital at Dalat in May which is earlier than usual, but it is believed that a general agreement governing the conduct of the Economic Pact will be reached before that time.

With the beginning of the new year, there are various questions facing F.I.C., but it is encouraging to note that the various lessons

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL ARMY PLANES HIT KWEILIN, SHAOKUAN IN FURIOUS BOMB ATTACKS; BRITISH SMASHED ON BURMA BORDER

Lancashire Troops Fall Victim to Strategy Near Akyab

ALL MOVES SMASHED

Domei

AKYAB, January 4.—Imperial Forces in Burma have recently been taking certain steps to avoid unnecessary conflict with Indian troops on the frontier near Akyab, leading the enemy to believe that our forces lacked resistance power and an attempt was made by them to advance southward, with British troops as vanguards.

As the Imperial Forces were ready, expecting such action on the part of the enemy, their attack, started on the both shores of the Mayu river flowing north of Akyab toward Bengal Bay, was completely smashed by our strong offensive launched for five days beginning December 27.

The G Company, 16th Battalion, of Lancashire Regiment, entirely formed of British soldiers, was forced to flee, leaving behind their Battalion Commander and 19 others as prisoners, and also a large quantity of rifles, machine-guns, and other arms as well as many dead bodies. Thus, their dream of retaking Akyab ended in failure.

Details of this five-day battle are as follows:

First Counter Attack: The enemy forces aboard 12 native boats attacked the Mayu river mouth from midnight of December 27 until early dawn of the next morning. This enemy unit belonged to the Sixteenth Battalion of the Lancashire Regiment, with a total strength of 400 men. But at the very moment when they attempted to land on shore, we opened fierce fire and sank all of the boats. The Battalion Commander and five other officers were taken prisoners. Bodies the enemy left on land, without counting those left in the river, totalled 20. The rest hurriedly withdrew northward. In this battle our loss was one dead and one wounded.

Second Counter Attack: On December 29, the remnant of the Sixteenth Battalion again attacked, but facing our fierce fire they left behind 10 prisoners, more than 30 bodies and numerous light machine-guns and rifles. In this battle our casualties were one dead and one wounded.

Third Counter Attack: Along with the second attack, one enemy unit composed of about 800 British soldiers advanced along the Mayu mountain range, running south to north between the Mayu River and the Bengal Bay, on December 28. On December 31, the vanguard of 150 men crossed a creek and advanced to the southern shore. Thereupon, our troops attacked and completely smashed them. Our soldiers rushed to annihilate the enemy main force, and they were forced to flee northward, covering themselves with smoke screens. On the evening of December 31, our forces made a night attack and routed the enemy formation in confusion. Thus, the enemy's attempt to regain Akyab became a miserable failure.

Border Fighting Described

Domei

AKYAB, January 4.—In connection with the operations carried out

(Continued on Page 2)

500 Warplanes of Imperial Army To Fly Over Capital This Morning

Tokyo will be visited by spectacular formations of 500 bombers, fighters and reconnaissance planes of the Imperial Air Force this morning.

At 9:30 in the morning, the main air unit under the command of Lieutenant-General Sadamu Abe will start from an undisclosed base toward Fujisawa in Kanagawa Prefecture. It will be joined by a squadron of light bombers from another unnamed air base over the city of Fujisawa.

The formations will enter the capital through Jujo in Oji-ku and then fly through Tsukishima and Setagaya at about 11 a.m. In the course of its flight over the capital, the air squadron will pay respect to the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine. Scores of the famous "Hayabusa" fighter planes, the pride of the Imperial Air Force, will be among the formations.

The demonstration flight was planned by the Army authorities for the purpose of displaying before the eyes of the public the magnificent figures of the 'Wild Eagles' which have scored brilliant feats for the last one year since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, thereby to respond to the enthusiastic support to the Imperial Air Force and also with a view to further solidifying the defense of the metropolis.

Tungcheng Base Occupied

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 5.—Crack Nippon Forces, pushing northward along the eastern slope of the Tapieh Mountains in pursuit of the enemy, occupied Tungcheng, the base of the mainstay of the enemies, early on Monday morning.

CHUNGKING MISSION FAILS TO REACH AIM

Chiang's Agent to Return Home Disgusted as U.S. Stingy With Aid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Because of his failure in negotiations with the Washington Government for war materials despite his almost half a year stay there, General Hsiung Shih-hui, chief delegate of the military mission of the Chungking regime, to America, decided to leave shortly for Chungking, it is reported from Washington.

For his appearance's sake, however, General Hsiung, who was not even invited to the so-called Pacific Military Council, will inspect American industrial regions before his departure, according to the report.

In the meantime, probably out of consideration of a repercussion which may be caused by his departure without gaining any material fruit from the United States, a spokesman of the Chungking regime is reported to have issued last Saturday a special statement in connection with the return of the regime's military mission from Washington. The statement read: "General Hsiung will return to report to Chiang Kai-shek, but he is to be dispatched to Washington again."

According to a New York dispatch, should the American Government fail to assist the Chungking regime in earnest, the latter will betray America, it is feared by American political quarters as well as the press which was thrown into a panic as the result of the decision made by the Chungking's military mission to depart from the United States shortly.

Press Admits Difficulties

In its editorial dated yesterday, the New York Herald-Tribune wrote: "Was the recall of General Hsiung the result of Chiang Kai-shek's indignation over the cool attitude of the United States? "The paper also admitted in the same article that there are lots of difficulties to be removed before the Anglo-American camp can concentrate its total strength in the battle fronts in East Asia.

"It is a well-known fact that the Chungking regime is dissatisfied with the present assistance being accorded by America," commented the Washington Post in connection with the departure of the military mission.

"However, it is not only for the benefit of Chungking alone but for the anti-Axis countries as a whole," the paper, further stated "to build up China as a big base for counter-offensive."

Admitting also that there exist indescribable difficulties in the United States' aid to Chungking in materials, Philip Simms, a noted commentator, wrote recently in the following vein:

"It is true that Chiang Kai-shek has been dissatisfied for a long time with the United States Government because of insufficient aid in the supply of materials. If the Chinese are not first-class men of honor, relations between the Chungking regime and America would have been faced with a grave crisis long before."

Meanwhile, is also reported from

(Continued on Page 2)

HUDEC SLATED AS CONSUL

To Head Hungarian Consulate in Shanghai January 6

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 4.—L. E. Hudec is slated to be appointed as the first consul in the Hungarian Consulate which will be opened here on January 6, it was learned here today.

It is understood that the decision to open a consulate in Shanghai was taken to strengthen further Sino-Hungarian relations.

KORDT TO ENHANCE REICH-CHINA AMITY

Closer Relations Aim of New German Charge d'Affaires To Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 5.—Dr. E. Kordt, newly appointed Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy at Nanking, who was formerly Councillor of the German Embassy at Tokyo, made the following remarks at the German Consulate-General here respecting his stay in Nippon and his new appointment:

"I stayed in Nippon for two years and during that time I have witnessed a sudden and remarkable development in the world situation. That is to say, the War of Greater East Asia, broke out in East Asia, and the Military Alliance was concluded among Nippon, Germany and Italy.

"My stay in Nippon was short, but during that time I was able to widen my views on the world situation. I was fortunate, because the kindness extended to me by all classes of people in Nippon, enabled me to fulfil my duties pleasantly and smoothly.

"Particularly, I was impressed by the herculean efforts the people of Nippon are putting forth to execute the war, both at the firing line and behind the guns.

"My Government has dispatched me to China as Charge d'Affaires, and I realize the importance of my appointment. I have been ever interested in the situation in China, and I will be happy if I am able to contribute toward cementing the relations between Germany and China, which is Nippon's ally.

"German-Chinese relations are based upon mutual respect and have a very long history. In my new position, I will devote myself to cooperate with the National Government of China, so as to realize common endeavor, to bring the present War of Greater East Asia to a complete victory."

Stahmer's Departure Regretted

NANKING, January 3.—Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, as Ambassador to Nanking, has contributed greatly to the strengthening of German-Chinese relations and his departure to take up the ambassadorial post in Tokyo is regretted by various circles here.

Ambassador Stahmer arrived here in January, 1942, as German Am-

(Continued on Page 2)

DISTURBANCES IN INDIA AFFECT TRANSPORTATION

Munition Plants Also Crippled As Result of Intense Anti-British Campaign

Military transportation capacity and efficiency of munition factories in India are being vitally affected because of the increasing intensity of the Indian independence campaign, Yomiuri-Hochi reported, quoting a dispatch received here from Bangkok, states Domei.

During the past five months since the outbreak of the Indian Independence movement, the number of disturbances in India reached 7,000 cases, the number of sabotages against postoffices, police stations, railway stations and Government offices destroyed reached 2,500 cases, while British casualties during the period amounted to 1,300.

The total amount of losses from the sabotages cases is estimated at least 60,000,000 rupee.

In fact, the report added, the production power at Calcutta and Madras has been reduced by one-half, while the military transportation capacity in Calcutta and vicinity has been reduced to one-third, according to investigations made by the National Congress Party, due to destruction of railways and sabotages at war factories.

Airfields and Military Plants Blasted at Both Objectives

ENEMY REFUSE FIGHT

Domei

NANKING, January 5.—The Press Section of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in China published the following war communique at 12:10 p.m. today:

A big combined formation of fighter and bombing planes of the Imperial Army Air Force attacked Kweilin on January 4 and blasted the enemy airfield and establishments attached to it. On the same day, another air unit attacked Shaokuan, 170 kilometers north of Canton, and Lochang, 50 kilometers north of Shaokuan, and destroyed or set ablaze enemy military establishments. All warplanes which took part in the raids returned safely. At both places attacked, no enemy plane offered resistance against our aircraft.

Indicative of the decline of morale among Chungking forces, no enemy plane attempted to offer resistance against the Imperial Wild Eagles that made devastating raids on Kweilin, Shaokuan and Lochang on January 4.

At Kweilin, the Imperial air unit met with no enemy plane nor anti-aircraft fire from the ground. A lone enemy fighter plane which was sighted on the airfield fled immediately after the Nippon air squadron drew near the enemy position and only two sham planes were left behind.

Shaokuan and Lochang are important junctions which have so far served as points for transportation of enemy war material and foodstuff from Kwansi and Kiangsi provinces to Kwantung Province. The Imperial fighter and bombing planes dealt severe damages to military establishments and also caused fires to break out at three places respectively in the two cities.

GEN. CHI HSING PROMOTED IN RANK TO FIELD-MARSHAL

Chief Aide-de-Camp to Manchoukuo Emperor Honored for Meritorious Services

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has conferred upon General Chi Hsing, Chief Aide-de-Camp, the rank of Field-Marshal in recognition of his long meritorious services, it was reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi. The bestowal ceremony was held on Monday morning. General Chi is the fifth General to be made Field-Marshal.

General Chi Hsing, 64, graduated from the Military Academy in Nippon, and immediately entered the General Staff Office in Mukden. Later he was transferred to the Yenki (Chientao Province) Defense Headquarters.

Upon the outbreak of the Manchuria Incident, he participated in the independence movement with his brother, Hsi Hsia, present Minister of the Imperial Household, and was made Commander of the Provincial Defense Army.

In 1932, he was raised in rank to Lieutenant-General and promoted to General in 1936 becoming Commander of the Second Military District. In March 1940, he was chosen as the Chief Aide-de-Camp.

JAVA'S TARS TO REGISTER

Native Seamen Asked to Report by Month's End

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 4.—Anticipating increased maritime activity with the advent of the new year, the Nippon Military Administration in Java, through its regional maritime offices, on December 28 urged all native seamen in the Island to report for registration by the end of January.

Those seamen who are found to meet essential qualifications will be employed in various activities, including salvaging and repair operations.

COMMUNISM OUSTED BY GERMAN CULTURE

Object Is to Contribute to Conclusive Victory For Axis in War

By MASAMI KUNI
Domei Correspondent at Berlin

BERLIN, January 3.—Cultural activities in Germany, as in other fields, are proceeding with the final aim of securing conditions attributable to conclusive victory in the present war.

First in importance among the cultural movements is the elimination of everything tinted with Communism. This campaign was first started with the coming into power of the National Socialist Party, and since then it has been continued. Then with the outbreak of the German-Soviet hostilities one and a half years ago, the eradication of communistic culture suddenly assume a positive phase.

In Soviet territory now occupied by Germany, the work of driving out Red culture has almost been completed, it is said.

Red Works Banned

Such Russian works as that by Fedor Dostoevski are now banned in the Reich.

The interested authorities, however, are seeing to it that there will be a clear cut demarkation between Russian culture which is wholly communistic and that which is of value to the world.

Second in importance in the fact that arrangements are being made to see that all the countries allied with Germany can establish their individual cultures with stress laid on the importance of the complete absence of Communistic tendencies.

Notable in this connection in the fact that the German authorities, now well aware of the value of the theater in building a suitable national culture for the execution of the war, are doing their best to realize an atmosphere in which healthy plays will predominate.

To Exchange Culture

The third remarkable factor in the new cultural move is the measures being considered to introduce a smooth interchange of culture among all European nations who, with a few exceptions are cooperating with Germany with the common objective of establishing a new order in Europe.

It is remembered that cultural interchange among European nations has been effected to some extent in the past, but this was only possible through the Judaic leadership behind the scenes. In the projected interchange under German leadership, there will be no such clandestine as heretofore.

War in Russia Sees Germany Standing Firm

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy planes, it is announced by the German High Command.

Germans Raid Hull

It was announced today that a formation of German planes raided Hull, important industrial city on the east coast of England last night, and dropping numerous bombs on important industrial facilities in and around the city, caused many fires, reports Domei.

Luftwaffe Seen Active

German authorities issued the following announcement regarding the operation of German air forces yesterday, according to Domei.

German units of bombers made a surprise raid on a certain important port on the Black Sea, and scored direct hits on harbor facilities and also damaged one middle-sized merchant ship anchoring in the harbor.

German air forces bombed railway facilities on the eastern shore of the Volga River.

German air forces sank one 5,000 ton class ship and damaged severely one 6,000 ton ship in the Arctic Ocean.

Admits Warships Loss

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—The British Admiralty announced this evening that the British destroyer Fire Drake, 1,375 tons had been sunk, it is reported from London.

87 Enemy Submarines Sunk

Domei

ROME, January 4.—A total of 87 anti-Axis submarines, aggregating approximately 100,000 tons were sunk by the Italian fighting forces during the period from June 10, 1940 to December 31, 1942, according to an official Italian announcement.

Eighty anti-Axis submarines were sunk by the Italian Navy, six by the Italian Air Forces while one undersea raider sank after striking on Italian mine. Of the 87 submarines destroyed, all were sunk in the Black Sea.

The announcement added that these figures did not include anti-Axis submarines damaged by the Italian forces nor include those running into Italian mines.

Thai People Making Sincere Efforts To Fight War to Victory With Nippon

Ousting Anglo-U.S. Influences Deeply Rooted, Asserts Tsubokami—Jaiyanama Lauds Nipponese Spirit To Stage Protracted Combat

Domei

BANGKOK, January 4.—Throwing themselves fully behind their government in every conceivable field of national activity, the people of Nippon, with high morale, are vigorously girding themselves for a protracted struggle, unswervingly determined to achieve ultimate victory in the Greater East Asia War, disclosed Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Nippon, in an interview with the press today.

The Thai envoy, who returned to Bangkok Saturday from Tokyo to confer with Thai authorities, told newsmen that the people over there hold the friendliest feelings toward Thailand and that their understanding of Thailand further was stimulated by the conclusion of the Defensive-Offensive Alliance between the two countries shortly after the outbreak of the war.

The friendly feeling that Nippon harbors toward Thailand, Ambassador Jaiyanama continued, has been reflected time and time again in utterances on formal occasions by high personages of the Government, including Premier General Hideki Tojo.

The Thai Ambassador said that he was impressed by the people's high regard of Thai Premier Marshal Pibul Songgram, adding that Premier Songgram has become famous throughout the Empire for his foresight and leadership.

The press, he went on, is doing everything in its power to foster understanding between the two countries through exchange of news.

He concluded that he was deeply affected by the sincere concern and sympathy shown by Japanese official circles, including the Foreign Office and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, over Thailand's recent devastating flood.

The people of Thailand, led by Premier Pibul Songgram, are unreservedly cooperating with Nippon, and are determined to fight through to the very end looking upon the Nippon - Thai Offensive - Defensive Alliance Treaty as a sacred trust, declared Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, in a press interview Monday afternoon, reports Domei.

Ambassador Tsubokami, who gave his interview, after a thirty minutes talk with Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, declared that a nation-wide movement is now going on in Thailand under the three slogans, "One leader—Pibul," "One united nation—Thailand," and "One object—victory." Wartime consciousness for the emancipation of Asia from Anglo-American imperialism, is strongly felt in Thailand, he said.

"I am greatly impressed with the burning enthusiasm of the Thai people to cooperate with Nippon to the last in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia," Mr. Tsubokami said.

"Despite the floods which visited Thailand last year, there is no worry over the food situation for Thailand has a plentiful supply.

The Central Bank of Thailand is functioning most satisfactorily, especially in view of the fact that Chinese merchants and settlers have now ceased to remit money to Chungking and are collaborating fully with the Thai Government, which is serving to arrest the flight of capital through this channel, the Ambassador explained, adding that Premier Pibul Songgram is seeking the further cooperation of these Chinese merchants and settlers by treating them as subjects of Thailand.

Ambassador Tsubokami said he was in Tokyo for the purpose of consulting the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on various matters.

BRITISH SMASHED IN AKYAB BATTLE

(Continued From Page 1)

by the Imperial Forces in Burma to crush the enemy's counter-offensive against Akyab, a staff officer of the Imperial Forces stated as follows:

"In the past the enemy's first-line units were Indians, and therefore, we followed the policy of evading clashes with them so long as they were not hostile to us.

"This time, however, British troops sallied forth into the first line with the intention of recapturing Burma, and this is the reason why we carried out counter-offensive operations there.

The Imperial Forces waylaid and decisively defeated the enemy forces when they sallied forth with the result that the morale of our officers and men on the first line has been greatly enhanced.

"I obtained a description of the British air force stationed in India through a non-commissioned officer of the enemy air force called Richardson, who was captured by us in the neighborhood of Akyab on December 27.

War Prisoners Talk

"Other war prisoners also gave me descriptions of the British air force, ground units and Indian troops.

"According to them, the Lancashire Regiment landed in Bombay in January of last year and arrived at the border region on December 23 of last year only to meet with defeat when they encountered the Imperial Forces.

"They complained that their only food was corned beef and hard biscuits and they had to sleep without sheets.

"The Indian troops posted on the border region have no fighting spirit and the British military authorities there order them to retreat to the rear for they fear that the Indians would surrender to the Imperial Forces. They were also prohibited to carry white handkerchiefs, which they could use in place of white flags.

"Out of our warm-heartedness toward the Indians, we were guilty at times of indiscretion. However, in future, we are determined to discontinue our lenient attitude to Indian troops, who continue to play a role in British counter-offensives in the border region.

"Indeed trustworthy are the Arakan people residing on the border region. They entertain a strong anti-British sentiment and never flee even when the British bomb that region. With the grim determination to oust all Anglo-Americans from their land they are fully cooperating with the Imperial Forces.

MANY BOOKS ABOUT NIPPON TRANSLATED FOR BURMESE

Works of Soldier-Author, Ashihei Hino, Enjoy Popular Sales

With the Burmese people showing eager interest in learning the Nipponese language, Nipponese spirit and Nipponese culture, many Nipponese books are being translated into Burmese, according to a Rangoon dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on Tuesday, states Domei.

The first translated books to command popular sale in Burma were "Earth and Soldier" and "Flower and Soldier" by Ashihei Hino.

It was further disclosed that the All-Burma Writers' League is undertaking the translation of a number of books by Nipponese authors. A translation was made recently of Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido," while books slated for future translation include "Education in Japan" by Dr. Munetoshi Kaigo, assistant professor at Tokyo Imperial University, "History of Japan" by Professor Kenzo Akiyama of Kokugakuin University and others.

Kordt to Enhance Reich-China Amity

(Continued From Page 1)

bassador to China and submitted his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei on January 19. For the last one year, he has devoted himself to strengthen the relationship among Germany, China and Nippon.

On his arrival here Ambassador Stahmer set to work on strengthening the Information Bureau of the German Consulate at Shanghai in order to cope with the demagogic propaganda published by Chungking against the Axis Powers. His vigorous activities contributed much toward strengthening the Chinese people's confidence in the ultimate victory of the Axis.

During his stay here, the Ambassador kept close connections with their German Ministers and Consuls in Shanghai, Peking and other places and exerted great efforts to improve the cultural relations between China and Germany.

In connection with Dr. Stahmer's appointment as Ambassador to Tokyo, local observers expect that he will contribute much toward strengthening further the already close relations among Germany, China and Nippon, utilizing the experiences he has gained during his stay here as Ambassador to China.

Baby Born With 4 Sound Teeth

ROME.—A baby born in the provinces the other day was found to have four sound teeth at birth, it is reported by the press here.

BIG PROGRESS SEEN IN P.I. IN PAST YEAR

Economic Setup Rapidly Assuming Sound Basis Under Perfect Guidance of Nippon

Domei

MANILA, January 3.—A survey made on the day commemorating the anniversary of the fall of Manila on the rehabilitation of the Philippines, revealed the conspicuous success achieved by the Nippon Military Administration during the past year in developing the islands' natural resources, consolidating banking facilities, increasing foodstuff production and restoring communication facilities.

In the exploitation of natural resources, emphasis has been laid upon the development of copper and manganese mines. These mining facilities were restored by the end of the third and the fourth quarters of last year respectively and are ready for large-scale operation beginning this year. In addition to copper and manganese ore produced last year, other products are being transported to Nippon.

Second in importance only to mineral products, the planting of raw cotton in over 35,000 acres of former sugar plantations on Luzon Island has been successfully completed. The island's favorable climatic conditions are expected to ensure cotton crops as early as March, and next year the acreage under crop will be trebled.

Through the active cooperation of the native inhabitants, a plan for an increased production of copra has materialized, and in line with the extension of the islands' traffic routes, ever increasing amounts of copra are being concentrated on Manila, with an accompanying increase in the quantities of palm-oil shipped by home-bound tankers.

Daily Necessities Distributed

Unremitting efforts by the Nippon Military Administration have rationalized distribution facilities and restored manufacturing operations, and greater amounts of the necessities of life are being distributed among the native inhabitants.

In particular, rationalized distribution of these necessities, have also helped the native inhabitants, who are as yet ignorant of controlled economy and do not understand the system of controlled distribution. These measures, together with the administration's monetary policy, helped to check an unbridled rise in commodity prices. Factories which are now assured of resumption of operations during this year will further increase the supply of commodities.

The successful expansion in the cultivation of rice-paddies and cornfields through voluntary cooperation on the part of the native farmers made the importation of foodstuffs hardly necessary for this year.

Aiming at a greater increase in the rice crop per acre, a systematic distribution of selected and superior kinds of rice-plants is planned by the authorities.

An encouraging recovery in general industrial circles has manifested itself in the increased tax revenue under the Nippon Military Administration, the financial status of which is now on a far sounder footing.

Money Market Controlled

In the meantime, control of the islands' money market is effected through a definite policy, within the limits of which are controlled governmental purchase of foodstuffs, payment of wages and loans for the development of resources with a view toward improving the native living standard.

To absorb excessive purchasing power and hoarded money, the administration depends upon the issuance of lottery tickets and other similar means.

In Manila and other big cities, and also in various localities, branches of the National Specie Bank, of Taiwan and Southern Regions Development Bank, in addition to native banks have been opened.

Almost 80 per cent of the railroads in Luzon Island have now resumed operations, and by March 90 per cent of the former mileage will be opened.

The abundant supply of alcohol as bus fuel enables the net of bus lines to provide the native inhabitants with efficient transportation facilities, connecting cities and towns not yet favored with railroads.

Regular sailings among the principal islands offer no less convenient facilities for passenger and cargo transportation, which will be further improved by a large-scale construction of small-sized wooden ships this year.

Tram Lines in Uruguay Curbed

BUENOS AIRES.—The tram service in Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, has been considerably restricted owing to the serious fuel shortage experienced by the State Power Company, according to reports received here. If the shortage is not eased at an early date, the supply of electric power will probably have to be radically rationed.

A Happy New Year at Shonan

The members of the Imperial Forces greeted the advent of the New Year in fitting style with decorations gathered from the forests of the South. The weather was hardly appropriate for the usual New Year atmosphere but despite the warmth the usual holiday cheer was plentifully evident as the men perspiringly made preparations for the celebrations. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

ANGLO-U.S. THOUGHT MUST BE WIPED OUT

Eradicating Enemy Influences From Nation Termed Imperative by Chung Pao

Domei

NANKING, January 3.—The imperative need of eradicating the remaining Anglo-American influence from the world of thought in China was strongly emphasized by the Chung Pao editorially today.

The editorial, appearing at a time when the zeal and enthusiasm of the Chinese people have been renewed and redoubled, following President Wang Ching-wei's visit to Nippon for bolstering the domestic structure of China through completely ousting remaining Anglo-American influence, is considered particularly significant.

The gist of the Chung Pao editorial follows:

"British imperialism invaded and prevailed in China for more than a century while many years have passed since American imperialism came to reign over China.

"During this long period, Britain and the United States resorted to every possible trick to encroach upon China's sovereignty and robbed China of its rightful existence.

"It was solely because of Anglo-American imperialism that Chinese industry and education was forced to stay dull and stagnant and that China was compelled to remain in a semi-colonial position.

"Immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Nippon declared war against Britain and the United States. It is natural that China, as a member of the East Asia orbit, in full cooperation with Nippon, should liquidate all Anglo-American influence which stands in the way of the construction of New East Asia.

"All military, political and economical influences of Britain and the United States have been thoroughly driven out of China. It is now our lofty and far-reaching task to eradicate the remaining Anglo-American influence from the world of thought.

"What we have to do to attain our objective is to revive the traditional morals of the Orient and to recognize anew and re-awaken to the logical ideals of the Orient and create a new Greater East Asiatic thought based on the 5,000-year-old traditional virtues of China and Nippon's spirit of Hakko-Ichiu or universal brotherhood, and through the harmonious application of the superior cultures of the various races in East Asia.

"It is only by so doing that a new China and a new East Asia can be constructed."

Axis Planes Active In Tunisian Battles

(Continued From Page 1)

region between Tunisia and Algeria.

According to other reports from Tunisia, the Axis ground forces staged a fierce offensive against the French rebel forces in that area yesterday and today. The offensive resulted in great losses for the French who met the Axis with a powerful mobile force.

The war developments in the El Bab sector, has been largely limited to air activities. The enemy air forces today raided harbor facilities around the bay of Tunis, which was frustrated by Axis fighter planes pitted promptly against the raiders. The enemy announcement regarding this raid revealed that they lost seven flying fortresses.

New Endurance Record In Glider Flying Set By Nipponese Pilot

Yuichi Nishihara, representing the Tatetsu Airfield in Osaka, took off from Ikoma slope at 8:40 a.m. on January 4 and remained aloft for nine hours to establish a new endurance record for middle class gliders, reports Domei. Mr. Nishihara, who is a second class glider pilot, used in his record flight a Maeda soarer of the No. 205 type. He was shot into the air exactly at 8:40 a.m. with the aid of a rubber releaser and returned to the point of his departure at 5:40 p.m., thus remaining in air precisely nine hours. He reported upon alighting that for the greater part of his flight, he was able to maintain an altitude of 1,500 meters and on one occasion soared as high as 1,900 meters.

Internal Situation In Egypt Flares Up

(Continued From Page 1)

cuss at the peace conference matters pertaining to the interests of Egypt without prior exchange of opinions with the Egyptian Government.

Taking up this point, the opposition party bitterly attacked the Government for its humiliatory diplomatic attitude toward Britain on the ground that under such conditions, it is absolutely impossible for Egypt to materialize its long-cherished desire of acquiring independence. The party went so far as to declare that the said message was a testimony of Britain's true intention to place Egypt under its eternal oppression.

Premier Nahas Pasha is reported as having been unable to give any satisfactory answer to this criticism.

In the meantime, the anti-British sentiment prevailing among the populace is becoming more serious despite the pressure put upon it by the authorities. The hostility was spurred recently when some British soldiers threw bombs at a university causing deaths among the students.

Taking advantage of such a turbulent situation, the under-ground movement for independence has suddenly become animated. Despite the outward peace, the whole of Egypt is fraught with a threatening atmosphere.

Fine Progress Is Anticipated At F.I.C. Talks

(Continued From Page 1)

learned in the past one year of the Greater East Asia War by that country has enabled it to realize that military, economic, political, and cultural progress would be difficult without cooperation with Nippon.

Thus, the consensus is that Nippon-F.I.C. relations will become increasingly closer this year and that F.I.C. will come to assume a solid position in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Chungking Mission Fails to Reach Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

London that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking's Ambassador to London, who is now in Chungking, will soon return to London, in the company of British Parliamentarians who inspected Chungking. The Chungking Ambassador will confer with British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Major R. Anthony Eden and Government leaders relating to the British Government's material aid to the Chungkin regime.

Arm Shortage Acute

Domei

CANTON, January 4.—The shortage in guns and airplanes is so serious that Chungking cannot wait for the much-discussed reopening of the Burma route, declared Shao Yu-lin, Director of the Information Bureau of the Chungking Foreign Ministry, in a recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

EXHIBITS OF NIPPON POPULAR AT SAIGON

Current Sample Fair Proves Grand Success—Nippon Night Planned at Hall

Domei

SAIGON, January 5.—In response to the increasing enthusiasm among the people in French Indo-China to learn more about Nippon, the sample fair being held here since December 20 is contemplating on holding a Nippon Night on January 16.

Among the prominent persons who will be invited to attend this gala event is Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General.

As a result of this increasing interest shown in Nippon among the public, Nippon Hall at the fair is now the center of public attraction and, during the past two weeks, 640,000 persons, which corresponds to the total population of Saigon and Cholon, visited the exhibits.

In the Nippon Hall various magazines, books and pamphlets introducing thing Nipponese are on display beside articles manufactured in Nippon. Among the products of Japan on display which are attracting large crowds are spinning machines and rice-polishing machines in full operation.

Meantime, competition among amateur camera fans is running high as a result of the prize announced for the best photograph taken of Nippon exhibits by amateurs, regardless of nationality, which has been offered by the secretariat of the Nippon Hall.

RECORD CROWD VISITS ISE

447,500 Worshippers Throng Shrines During Holidays

More than 447,500 persons thronged the Grand Shrines at Ise during New Year's Eve and the first three days of the new year to pay homage, it was learned on Monday by Domei.

On New Year's Eve alone, more than 64,500 persons were estimated to have prayed before the nation's sacred shrines.

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Press Comments

Tuesday, January 5
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Renovation of German Diplomatic Front
ASAHI—Successful Conclusion of Turko-German Loan
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Self-Conceit and Real Offensive

Renovation of German Diplomatic Front

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The German Government has announced a partial change of its diplomatic front. That this renovation in the German diplomatic front has been effected must be said to be highly significant, especially when the European war has greeted the fourth spring since its outbreak and when it is going to enter a decisive stage.

In the present change General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Nippon has been transferred to an important post in the German Foreign Office and Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, German Ambassador to Nanking, has been appointed to the Tokyo post as successor to General Ott.

The departing German Ambassador to Tokyo, General Ott, since he first came over here as military attache to the Embassy in Tokyo, has stayed in this country for about 10 years and during that period he has played a very important role for the strengthening of German-Nippon diplomatic relations. The achievements he has thus scored have been quite remarkable.

When General Ott first came over to Nippon, preparations had been under way for an epochal development in the situation in East Asia. In Europe, a struggle to break asunder the shackles of the Versailles Treaty was developing, with Germany as the central force of the activity.

The struggles for liberation started in the East by Nippon as the central force and in the West by Germany have found a basically common ground of agreement in the point that they aim at breaking the tyranny of Anglo-American imperialism and establishing a new order. Thus, the union of Nippon and Germany under the new developments in the international situation has become only a matter of natural sequel, and the loyal efforts of General Eugen Ott have indeed been of a lasting and enduring value.

German-Nippon relations during General Ott's tenure of office here have witnessed a striking development from the Anti-Comintern Agreement to the Three-Power Alliance and further to the unification of a war front against America and Britain as the result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Indeed General Ott, of all the German ambassadors accredited to the Government here since the start of German-Nippon diplomatic relations, must be said to thus occupy a position most impressive to us.

His successor, Dr. Heinrich C. Stahmer, is famed as one of the rare capable personalities among German diplomats. That he has played an important role in enhancement of German-Nippon diplomatic relations by laying down the foundation of the Three-Power Alliance is still fresh in our memory. It is indeed a matter for our genuine pleasure that we are afforded an opportunity to welcome to Nippon a man of Dr. Stahmer's caliber as German Ambassador to this country at a time when the development of the war against America and Britain strongly calls for further strengthening and augmentation of German-Nippon cooperation.

Simultaneously with the change in the German Ambassadorship to Tokyo, changes in the German Ambassadorial posts at Madrid and Stockholm also have been announced. Herr von Moltke has been appointed Ambassador to Spain. Spain at present occupies a singular position among neutral nations. Since the American forces' aggression of North Africa, Spain, because of the development in the Mediterranean situation, has suddenly attracted world attention. Anglo-American moves in Morocco and at Gibraltar obviously have constituted the greatest menace to Spain's neutrality. It must be one of the most important duties imposed upon the Axis at this juncture to defend Spain against the intervention of America and Britain and maintain the peace in the Iberian Peninsula. In this sense, we place great expectations particularly in the future activity of Ambassador von Moltke.

In prosecuting the war, there must be a clever and thoroughgoing diplomatic policy carried out in parallel with the progress of the brave and large-scaled military operations. Since the beginning of the war, our ally Germany has been always overpowering the United States and Britain in diplomatic dealings which has elicited our admiration. We have no doubt that a further stride will be possible through the present change.

Successful Conclusion of Turko-German Loan

ASAHI—At this time when the war situation in Europe is at a standstill, the successful conclusion of a Turko-German loan agreement is fraught with considerable significance. This is considered very important, when viewed from the geographical standpoint of Turkey in the present war and from the viewpoint of frustrating the Anglo-American propaganda that is being continued to obstruct Turko-German rapprochement.

The geographical importance of Turkey in the present war in Europe was considered so serious as would make possible the cooperation of the navies of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, should Turkey take side with the Anglo-Saxon powers. Likewise should Turkey side with the Axis powers, Anglo-American influence in West Asia would be swept away, which would bring about a menace to the sphere of their operations in the Indian Ocean.

On account of Turkey commanding such an important position in the present war, the United States and Britain have been making a strenuous endeavor to bring Turkey into their own camp, and they made an attempt to induce Turkey with an economic bait to attain their end. Recently the Anglo-American camp has been spreading propaganda that Turkey has showed a tendency of becoming favorable toward the United States and Britain. Therefore, the present conclusion of the Turko-German loan pact has completely thrown overboard all such expectations.

This, however, should not be regarded as so serious a matter as would positively determine the general situation of the war in Europe nor as having decided ultimately the final attitude of Turkey. In view of the very discreet Turkish diplomatic policy, indicating its strict neutrality, the present Turkish attitude has made it clear that its policy would be continued for a certain period even in the future. This should be considered to mean the total smashing of the false Anglo-American propaganda as previously stated. Herein is found the significance of the present Turko-German loan agreement.

Self-Conceit and Real Offensive

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is still fresh in the memory of the world that at the time the Anglo-American forces invaded French Africa, the American and British authorities, especially American, circulated blatant propaganda regarding the adventure. President Roosevelt and even Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent messages of congratulations to Major-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the Anglo-American expeditionary forces, on the success of the landing operations, and boasted before the world the fact that at last the anti-Axis camp had taken to the offensive. While the Americans celebrated the event as if they had already won the war, Prime Minister Churchill blared forth threats that the Anglo-American forces would bring about the collapse of Italy.

The Axis camp took neat counter-measures and what do we find today? Over the puppet regime established in the Anglo-American occupied areas, the United States and Britain demonstrated their shameful rivalry before the world, while broadcasts of merry prospects died down to be replaced by admissions of the bleak difficulties ahead. According to the Washington correspondent of the American magazine Time, it has become clear even to Americans that the North African situation is far more difficult than it is generally supposed.

General Giraud, who has succeeded the late Admiral Francois Darlan, the assassinated head of the puppet regime in Africa, has told newsmen in a press conference that although he is no pessimist, he must say extraordinary efforts are needed hereafter. What do these reports signify? For one thing a vast change in the tune of the Anglo-American camp from the time it trumpeted abroad the wonderful Anglo-American successes in Africa. The world must have now been shown the real worth of what the United States claim as their counter-offensive.

In his New Year message to the German nation, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler expressed his resolve that the war shall be fought through until final victory is won. Roosevelt in his New Year message said that this is the year in which the Anglo-American forces are to turn to the offensive. Although Roosevelt is endeavoring to make the world believe that the Axis camp is being placed on the defensive while the anti-Axis camp is assuming the offensive, the situation in North Africa is scarcely the sort to engender the belief. The American magazine writer George Crelle observes that Roosevelt possesses great imagination but lacks the careful patience necessary to work out the details, which is throwing the whole United States Government into confusion. This clearly explains the gigantic self-conceit of the American Chief Executive.

He dreams of a grand counter-offensive against the Axis camp and is drunk with the self-conceit that his is the hand that will change the map of the world, but he does not consider the reckless absurdity of the means he is employing for that purpose. The American people and all the other anti-Axis peoples who are being sacrificed at the altar of this colossal self-conceit are to be pitied but the only way in which to awaken him from his hopeless state is to bring down the iron hammer on his head. The Axis camp by no means is on the defensive. Nor is it so self-conceited as merely to dream of bringing that hammer down on Roosevelt's head. We can announce to the world that the Axis camp is carefully working out the details of the grand offensive which is to bring about the rude awakening of the self-conceited Anglo-American leader.

DAZZLING VICTORIES BY NAVY RECOUNTED

Glorious Gains From Pearl Harbor to 3rd Battle of Solomons Reviewed

Signal victories which have been achieved by the Imperial Navy during one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, are unparalleled in the world's naval history, naval commentators declared recently in reviewing Nippon's dazzling naval triumphs.

The reviews follow:

1. Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor

On December 8, 1941, immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Navy made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 3,394 miles from Nippon.

With dazzling swiftness, Naval Air Forces and a Special Submarine Attack Flotilla made devastating attacks on Pearl Harbor both from sea and air and annihilated the United States Pacific Fleet within no time.

The coup de grace, which was dealt on Pearl Harbor, the most important of the defense triangle of the United States in the Pacific, linking Dutch Harbor, in Alaska, and Panama, together with the annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet, proved a fatal blow to the United States at the outset of the war.

This signal victory scored by the Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor was one of the most important contributing factors to future operations of the Imperial Forces in the Pacific area.

2. Sinking of the Prince of Wales And the Repulse

With the East Asiatic situation greatly strained, the Prince of Wales, one of the newest 35,000-ton battleships of the British navy, arrived in Singapore on December 2 with Admiral Sir Thomas Philipps, Commander of the British East Asiatic Fleet.

At 11:30 o'clock on December 10, 1941, only two days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Prince of Wales, escorted by the 32,000-ton battleship Repulse, were detected by a submarine of the Imperial Navy off Kuantan, on the eastern coast of the Malai Peninsula.

The two warships, the pride of the British navy, were immediately subjected to devastating attacks by Imperial naval aircraft. The Repulse was sunk immediately while the Prince of Wales, which the British had boasted as being unsinkable, sank shortly later. Thus, soon after the opening of the war, the capital strength of the British East Asiatic Fleet was miserably wiped out off the Malai Coast. The sinking of the two British warships, while completely destroying the morale of the British people, served to halve the strategical value of Singapore, the most important outpost of British aggression in East Asia.

At the same time, the sinking of the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales with its perfect anti-aircraft equipment, dealt a heavy blow to British shipbuilding circles and established the merit of the Imperial Naval Air Units. It also made an invaluable contribution to future operations of the Imperial Forces in Southwestern Pacific waters.

3. Sinking of the Lexington-Type Aircraft Carrier

Close on the heels of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse came the sinking of the United States aircraft carrier of the Lexington-type. This latest-type 33,000-ton aircraft carrier, the largest in the world, was caught by a submarine of the Imperial Navy on patrol in waters west of Hawaii on the evening of January 12, 1942. Two torpedoes were immediately fired which sank the Lexington-type carrier.

4. Naval Battle Off Endau

The Battle off Endau, on the eastern coast of Malai, on January 27, 1942, was the first encounter between destroyers of Nippon and Britain since the start of the war. This battle, fought between two destroyers of the Imperial Navy and two British destroyers, 51 days since the war started, ended in the sinking of the British destroyer Sunnet and the miserable flight of the British destroyer Vampire.

Our destroyers sustained no damage.

5. Naval Battle Off Java

On February 4, 1942, an Imperial Naval Air Unit found the American-Dutch Combined Fleet in waters 30 miles off Kangeang in the Java Sea. Immediately, fierce attacks were launched, resulting in the sinking of five enemy warcraft. The success of this attack made it impossible for the American-Dutch fleet to proceed to Singapore to the rescue of this British naval base which was then subjected to attacks by Imperial Army Forces.

6. Naval Battle Off Bali

Another signal victory of the Imperial Navy was scored, on the night of February 20, when an Imperial Torpedo Flotilla sank two enemy destroyers, heavily damaged another destroyer and two enemy cruisers in a battle against the American-Dutch Combined Fleet, consisting of two cruisers and three destroyers, in Lombok waters, east of Bali Island.

7. Battle Off New Guinea

On February 21, an Imperial Air Unit discovered a strong enemy naval unit led by a large type aircraft carrier. An attack was immediately made, resulting in the sinking of a new-type enemy aircraft carrier and heavy damage to an enemy warcraft. Ten enemy fighting planes were also shot down during the combat. Nine Imperial naval planes were missing after this battle.

8. Battles Off Surabaya and Batavia

During sea battles fought off Surabaya and Batavia, during the period from February 27 to March 1, Imperial Naval Units encountered a strong Anglo-American-Dutch fleet which attempted to intercept our transports. By fierce attacks, including night operatoins by our destroyers, a total of 24 enemy warcraft were sunk or destroyed, while the Imperial Navy lost one minesweeper and had one destroyer slightly damaged. It was an extremely one sided result in favor of Nippon.

This sweeping result of the Imperial Navy shortly led to a statement by a British naval spokesman who declared that the Imperial Navy has established absolute superiority in southwestern Pacific waters and that that the Dutch-Indian navy has been too paralyzed to take care of Dutch-Indian waters.

9. Attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee

Imperial Naval Units operating in Indian waters, during the period from April 5 to April 13, launched surprise attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee, and sank six British warcraft, including the 10,850-ton British aircraft carrier, Hermes, as well as 60 other vessels and also shot down 120 enemy planes. The epochal success of those attacks subjected India and Australia, two treasure-boxes of the British Empire in the Pacific, to the great threat of attacks by the Imperial Forces.

10. The Coral Sea Battle

On May 7 and 8, the Air Forces of the Imperial Navy launched a devastating attack on a sizeable formation of United States warships in the Coral Sea which frantically were trying to protect the defense line from the Hawaiian Islands to Australia and New Zealand. During the fighting, Imperial war eagles sank or damaged nine warcraft and shot down 98 planes.

11. In the Eastern Pacific

Another strategic base of the United States in the Pacific, Midway Island, was attacked by Imperial Forces between the period of June 4 to July 8. Feeling the fierce onslaughts of the Imperial Forces, a 19,000-ton Yorktown-type American aircraft carrier and a San Francisco-type cruiser were sunk, while an Enterprise-type aircraft carrier was damaged and 150 planes were shot down.

12. The First Sea Battle of the Solomon

In a frantic attempt to use Australia as the remaining effective base to counter-attack Nippon Anglo-American strategists mobilized a strong fleet off the Solomon Islands. However, the Imperial Navy spotting it, immediately launched an attack for three days beginning from August 7. After a bitter battle, 40 vessels were either sunk or damaged while 58 enemy planes were shot down.

13. The Second Sea Battle of the Solomon

Again on August 24, the Imperial Navy locating an anti-Axis reinforcement fleet off the eastern Solomons, quickly dispatched its war eagles. This time, no warcraft were sunk but a large-type United States aircraft carrier was heavily damaged, while another middle-sized-type aircraft carrier and a Pennsylvania-type warship was damaged.

14. The Third Sea Battle of the Solomon

The biggest sea battle since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia took place when the Imperial Navy clashed with the United States fleet for the third time off the Solomons. Exceeding the two previous engagements this war on the sea was centered around Guadalcanal Island. When the smoke cleared up on this scene, two American battleships and no less than 17 other warcraft were sunk, more than 14 ships were damaged, while 73 planes were downed.

15. The Lunga Sea Battle

On the night of November 30, the Imperial Navy, launching an attack on an anti-Axis fleet, which was lying in waters around Guadalcanal Island, accounted for the sinking of one battleship, an Augusta-type cruiser and two destroyers: Two other destroyers were set aflame.

Harbinger of Sumo Season

With the Spring Sumo Tourney just around the corner, the new rankings for this year were posted yesterday. Shown are a group of the hefty maulers at the Chika-no-ura room looking over the results as compiled by the higher-ups of Nippon's sumodom.

List for Spring Sumo Tourney Is Issued; Annual Event to Open From January 10th

Heralding the coming spring national sumo tournament, which begins from January 10, a new ranking of wrestlers for the tournament was announced today by the Dai Nippon Wrestling Association, reports Domei.

In the new line-up, Akinoumi, "yokozuna" or champion, heads the East Team, which was the West Team in the last regular tournament. His teammates, include Terukuni, also "yokozuna", Dewaminato, "sekiwake" Toyoshima "komusubi", Sagamigawa "haridashi komusubi", and others.

On the other hand, the new West Team which was defeated in the last regular tournament is composed of Futabayama, "yokozuna", Haguroyama, "yokozuna", Maedayama, "ozeki", Nayoroiwa, "haridashi ozeki" Saganohana, "sekiwake", Futasekawa, 'komusubi", and other wrestlers.

Owing to their retirement, the names of Ryogoku, Asahigawa, Komanosato, Katsuragawa, Kojimagawa and Ayawaka are missing from the new list.

OPPOSES F.D.R.'S 4TH TERM

Head of Republican Party Starts Movement

LISBON.—President Franklin Roosevelt's election to a forth term must be prevented with all means available, the new President of the Republican Party, Harrison Spangler, declared according to a Washington report.

"The Republicans' chances in the presidential elections for 1944 are extremely favorable," he added, "and I will make every effort prior to these elections to unite the Republican and Democratic opponents of Roosevelt's 'New Deal' in one strong opposition bloc."

NANKING TO ESTABLISH CENTRAL CADRE COLLEGE

Ready This Month to Train Boy Scouts and Youth Corps Instructors

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 4.—The New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission has announced measures concerning the selection of students to be sent to the Central Youth Cadre College, which will be established in the middle of January.

During the first term, two classes will be opened for the training of Boy Scouts and Youth Corps instructors.

The Ministry of Education, the provincial and municipal branches of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission, and the Su-Huai Special Administrative Bureau will be responsible for the selection and recommendation of students to be trained in the projected college.

MANCHOUKUO FACES AN IMPORTANT YEAR

Increase in Production and Strengthening of Defense First on Program

Domei

HSINKING, January 2.—In welcoming the 11th year of the founding of Manchoukuo 43,000,000 nationals are determined to prosecute the second year of the Greater East Asia War by strengthening the country's solidarity.

This calls for perfect unity between the public and Government and, in order to attain this unity, certain reorganizations in the Government will take place.

A general renovation in the Government will be made. This will include the reformation of the central and provincial administrative structures, simplifying administrative routine and strengthening the central authority.

The national service system, which was inaugurated last year, will be put into operation by mobilizing 120,000 young men who will undergo training and reform of the educational system also will be undertaken.

Importance of the northern defenses will not be ignored and, at the same time, the army will be augumented, in accordance with the spirit of the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Defense Treaty.

Wartime productive capacity will be expanded and the people's livelihood will be assured. Although last year's food production was estimated to be 100 per cent over the anticipated crops, greater efforts will be exerted this year in order to make Manchoukuo the granary for East Asia.

In addition to the farm program, the second five-year colonial project, which calls for volunteers corps to settle in Manchoukuo, will be put into operation.

The other important projects, which will be of a permanent nature, include a 30-year afforestation project, and a 4-year conversation work on the Taliaohe River.

Development of industry and mining will include increased production of iron, coal and non-metallic alloy while the Showa Iron Works has planned to complete a new foundry within this year.

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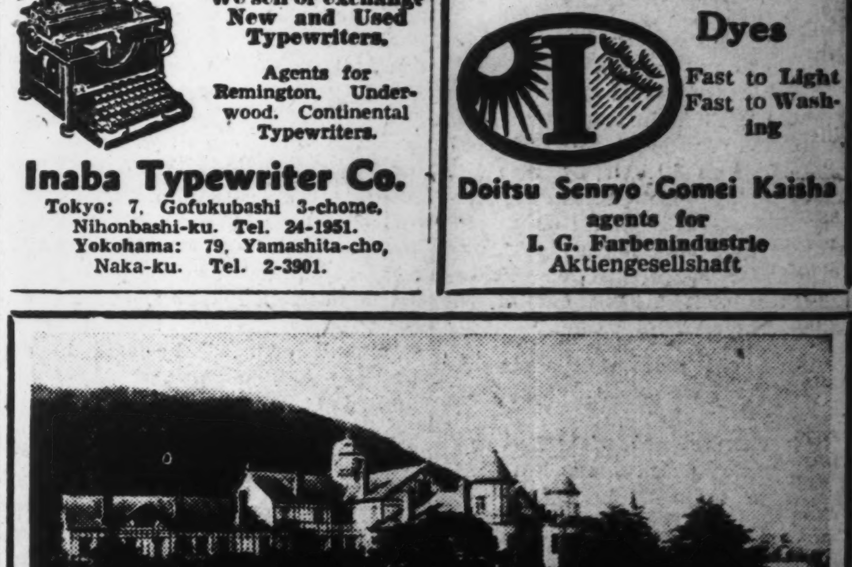

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7 STRANGE WONDERS MARK TOKAI TEMPLE

Former Abode of Noted Priest Takuan Now Remembered By Queer Relics

By Yoshio Suzuki

There stands at Shinagawa, Tokyo, a Buddhist temple called Tokaiji. It was in olden days inhabited by Takuan (1573-1645), the eminent priest remarkable for his witticism and eccentric conduct. If the reader, on hearing the name mentioned, associates it with pickled radish, a favorite viand of the Japanese known as takuan, his or her intelligence merits admiration, for the idea of this peculiar kind of pickle really originated with the priest.

Now, of this Tokaiji seven wonderful stories have been told from yore. The first is about the Katami-no Suzuki (The Seabass with One Side Sliced off). Near the temple you will see a thick wood popularly known by the name of Gongenyama. Here once existed the garden of the temple and in it was a large pond, traces of which are still clearly discernible, though the place is thickly overgrown with grasses.

When one day Takuan returned unusually early from his customary outing, none of his disciples came out to welcome him home as it was their wont to do. This made him worrier. Then he heard in the direction of the kitchen human voices mingled with some strange noise. Curiosity carried him there and what did he see? A big seabass with one side just sliced off on a cutting board, the men in black robes sitting in a circle around it.

Evidently they were going to make short work of one of the tabooed foods (for priests were forbidden to eat fish and meat), taking advantage of their master's absence. It was probable that Takuan was as much surprised and offended at the scene as his disciples were bewildered and disappointed at the unsuspected intrusion of the great priest.

But he did not betray the slightest sign of emotion; he calmly sentenced them to excommunication, and taking up the remnant of the fish he proceeded to the pond referred to, and threw it into the water, uttering a significant exclamation solemn and sonorous. Then, strange to say, the sliced fish instantly returned to life and, after swimming about joyously for some time, vanished deep into the water to appear no more. The fish is alleged to have remained long the guardian spirit of the pond, protecting the temple from all evil.

Voiceless Frogs

The second wonder is the Nakanu Kawazu (The Frogs that Do not Croak). In the same pond live an enormous number of frogs, but curiously they have never been heard to croak. Legend says that when Takuan was once reading in one of the rooms facing the pond, the frogs started croaking boisterously. Annoyed by the unmusical sound, he cried imperatively, "You noisy frogs! Do stop croaking!" and the next moment they became silent. And the generations of frogs born and bred in the pond have ever since been doomed to voicelessness.

The third wonder is the Katanarino Icho (The Ginko that Bears Fruit on One Side alone). Strangely enough, all the ginko trees in the precincts of the temple bear fruit on one side alone, though no one knows why.

The fourth wonder is the Shiomino Iwa (The Stone that Tells the Ebb and Flow of Tide). In the precincts of the Tokaiji stood for ages a large stone cistern which was brimful at high tide while it became completely dry at low tide, thus telling the ebb and flow of tide. Previously a stone image of Jizo Bosatsu (a guardian deity of children) was buried under the cistern but later it was dug out because it was considered to be wonderfully responsive to prayers, and was housed in a small shrine, people calling it Shiomi-no Jizo. The wonderful cistern is now placed within the shrine along with the stone image.

Bleeding Pine

The fifth wonder is the Chinodeno Matsu (The Bleeding Pine). A long time ago a gigantic pine tree stood just inside the gate of the temple. Venerable and historic tree as it was, it was much in the way, whenever the Shogun visited the temple with a long train of retinues, so one day a sawyer was hired to cut it down. No sooner had the saw touched the tree than blood oozed out profusely from the cut to the astonishment of all present. The people concluded it to be a sacred tree and decided to preserve it with tender care. The cut, however, would not close but remained gaping weirdly for many years. Thus the tree has been called Chinode-no Matsu.

The sixth wonder is the Hikeshino Maki (The Juniper Tree that Extinguished a Fire). The tree, which is believed to have been brought from Morokoshi (China), stood in the back-garden of the Tokaiji. One night, at a very late hour, Takuan called up all the priests in the temple, crying abruptly, "The Kinzanji Temple in Morokoshi is on fire! Be quick and get up!" and ordered them to pour water on the juniper tree. They wondered and laughed at the absurdity of trying to put out here in Japan the fire breaking out in China far across the sea, but the command of the august priest demanded absolute obedience, and the poor tree was subjected to merciless volleys of water throughout the night. The next day a message arrived from the Kinzanji reporting with thanks the extinguishment of the fire, accompanied by a present as a token of gratitude. The present, which forms the seventh wonder, was a small box of paulownia wood which contained a mosquito net large enough to be used for a thousand-mat room. It was kept in the temple as a valuable treasure for many years that followed.

The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 39
Unseen Flower

Yesterday, too, the warrior had called at Oishi's mansion. In his hand he held a well-used nine-foot spear, on his back he carried an armor case, and the hem of his hakama was tucked well up over his straw-sandled feet. He looked every inch a masterless samurai, a ronin.

Today the warrior strode boldly within the gates, his eyes glinting with some strange light, and called out loudly at the front door to attract attention. But nobody within the house answered his call. Instead something rustled softly in the shrubbery near the window of the guest room.

The warrior glanced in the direction of the noise, and his eyes met those of a man who had evidently been crouching there for some time. There was something furtive, sinister, in the attitude of the crouching man. Blue cloth gaiters encircled his legs, and a balance-weight was thrust into his sash. He looked like a townsman, and was evidently one of those strangers who had lately come to the castle town of Ako.

As his glance met that of the samurai, the townsman darted out of the shrubbery and made a dash for the gates. The warrior sprang obliquely against the path of the running man, and his long spear suddenly shot out, its glittering point almost grazing the nose of the townsman.

"Stop, or. . . ."

The man halted in his tracks as though he had come up against a wall. His face was the color of mud.

The warrior withdrew his spear, but his other hand had already grasped the other by the scruff of the neck.

"From what country are you?" he ground out.

"I. . . ah. . . I am from th-th-the Kyoto district," stammered the man. "I. . . I am a merchant. I. . . I have not come to do anything wrong against this house. . . ."

"Liar!"

"Why should I lie?" retorted the man, regaining his composure a little as he saw that the warrior meant him no harm. My name is Hikobei, a second-hand article dealer. Men know me in Junkeibori or Shinise. Look, here is my license, and I travel thus through the country on business."

The man put his hand on the samurai's brawny fingers, trying to free himself. He squirmed and wriggled, but the iron grip on his neck did not relax.

Suddenly they heard an exclamation, and old Yasuke, who had been pottering about in the small field near the mansion, came rushing up to them, his hoe still in his hand.

The townsman struggled harder to free himself, and as Yasuke came near he tried to dodge round the samurai, but it was too late. Yasuke's hoe whistled through the air, and landed with a thwack against his shin.

Yasuke struck the man again with his hoe.

"Villain! Spy!" he spat at the townsman.

"So he's a spy?" The warrior jerked his wrist and released his grip.

The man collapsed on the ground with a groan.

"There, his accent is that of Shikoku," said Yasuke.

The haft of the warrior's spear thudded against the man's hips, and he rolled over the ground as though he had been kicked by a giant. When he scrambled to his feet, his lacerated nose looked like a ripe strawberry. Moaning a little, and without a second glance behind him, the man dashed out of the gates at a crouching run.

"Here, old man, do people like that come here often?" asked the warrior.

Old Yasuke nodded. "We can't relax our vigilance, not an inch, nor a jot thereof," he said.

He looked at the warrior afresh.

"But you are welcome, Master Yatanojo. Well have you come."

"Is the Chief Retainer at home?"

"Yes, he is inside. Yesterday, the ronin of the clan, Masters Monzaemon Izeki, Tokubei, Chidayu Okano and Seikyuro O-oka made their appearance and talked at length with the Chief Retainer."

"Ha, so they came here?"

"Though they are ronin, they say they cannot forget the debt of gratitude they owe our late lord." Old Yasuke was already wiping his eyes.

"Yasuke, tilling the field?"

"The Chief Retainer told me to tend to the chrysanthemums and part their roots."

"A strange order indeed. Does the Chief Retainer intend to view the chrysanthemums this autumn too at this mansion?"

"I thought it strange myself, and so I asked the Chief Retainer for the reason. He told me that the people who will come to take over the place will see the flowers, which differ not though their viewers might, and that he did not wish to leave them in an uncared-for condition. I thought this was just indeed, and I intend to tend to all the plants here, and do everything I can for the garden."

As he talked they had been walking toward the house, and Yasuke announced the arrival of the visitor. Then he immediately went to the well-side and returned with a foot-tub filled with water. A servant came to the entrance to announce that the visitor was to be shown in at once.

Yatanojo Nakamura placed his spear and armor case on the stoop, and went in.

"It is some time since we met," he said to Oishi, placing his hands before him on the mat as he bowed. He was a man of few words. That was his greeting but Oishi knew why he had come.

He was the fifth ronin to call at the house. All the ronin who had called were ex-members of the clan. Oishi was glad, very glad, for it only showed the extent to which his late lord had been beloved by all, even by ronin who had long left the service of Lord Asano.

"I have come prepared," said Nakamura. "I have bade farewell to wife and child, and I have no regrets. Whatever service I may be able to perform is ready at your command. Ronin though I be, I have not forgotten, even in my dreams, the debt of gratitude I owe to the late Lord Asano. On my way here I noticed that two or three thousand soldiers from other clans were posted on the heights on the frontier of Takatori and Hotate. It strikes me as very strange indeed, therefore, why you have not prevented the horses and weapons of this town from being carried out to the enemy. It is the general opinion that the Ako samurai will defend the castle to the last, whatever happens. All the other clans think so. I have brought my spear, rusty though it be, and my armor. I beg of you that you will include me among the defenders of the castle. I hope you will forgive me my presumption, but it is my desire that I be allowed to lay down my life in return for all the kindness that I have received from Lord Asano."

There was something in the ronin's tones which struck deep at the roots of Oishi's soul. The Chief Retainer felt himself going weak and soft inside. There was a troubled expression on his face as he listened to Yatanojo. His hands, which rested on his knees, fidgeted restlessly with the cloth of his hakama, and his back was hunched up uncomfortably. As Yatanoji finished his impassioned appeal, Oishi bowed low.

"Thank you. . ." he said in a scarcely audible voice.

"I don't know what to say. I have no words to express my feelings. I am happy indeed to know such a stalwart, faithful man as you. But you and the others who called here yesterday are no longer retainers of the Asano clan. As individuals men will praise your action, but the law will demand that all ronin be punished. The spirit of my late lord will not allow that you innocent men be embroiled in our defiance of the Bakufu law, and later generations will cast a slur on his name if I allow ronin to join us. Your gallant offer moves me more than I can express, and it grieves me deeply to have to refuse it. Please bid farewell at the castle, and go back. I have returned the same answer to Masters Okano, Izeki, and the others, and they honored me by understanding at once my point of view."

Yatanojo knew Oishi well. He knew that once the Chief Retainer made a statement, nothing could make him withdraw it. He glanced at Oishi's immovable, rock-like countenance, and silently bowed his head.

"I must retire early tonight," said Oishi, and left the room.

After giving orders that Yatanojo Nakamura be given a hearty supper, the Chief Retainer retired to his room. On the following day, the 27th, he intended to call a general meeting of whole clan at the castle to decide definitely the course of action that they would have to take.

(To Be Continued)

BRITISH FALL SEEN IN ITS LITERATURE

National Demoralization Traced To Material Surfeit After World War I

By Masao Dodo

At this time when everybody is carefully observing the rapid decline in the power of Britain, it will be worthwhile to note that ups and downs in British life are well reflected in its literary products. In the tone of the current English literature a despondent tendency can be discerned, which has arisen as a reaction to the unfavorable war results.

Although works are being produced to spur the national morale, yet, just as Britain is unable to maintain its position in the military field, so in the literary field it is suffering from a decay. In fact, Britain has evidently started on its downward journey.

The most interesting aspect of English literature is that its every literary epoch represents the sentiment of that particular time. Elizabethan literature with Shakespeare as its luminary reflects the luxurious tendency of that age.

This was followed by puritan literature nurtured by Milton and Bunyan, which, in turn, gave birth to romanticism at the hands of Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and de Quincy inspiring a spirit of rigid self-observation.

After that came the era of Victorian literature, during which period such high-spirited critics of human life as Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning and Meredith contributed excellently to its popularity.

Expansionist Spirit

The nineteenth century literature of Britain clearly exposes its expansionist spirit. It was in 1875 that Britain began to build the present British Empire. The then Prime Minister Disraeli, who was of Jewish blood, disregarding Parliament's strong opposition, secured a loan from the famous Jewish financial magnate Rothschild and purchased a large number of shares of the Suez Canal Company, thereby establishing British control over the Orient's gateway to the West.

In the following year, he paved the way for the complete annexation of India by Britain, and Queen Victoria proclaimed that country as part of the Empire of Britain, simultaneously assuming herself the title of "Empress of India."

In the meantime, British literateurs were busy publishing works typifying their country's "Rule Britannia" might. Tennyson, who was then sixty-seven years of age, produced many masterpieces beginning with "Queen Mary," which was a great work.

Carlyle, then fifty years old, made a great contribution ot the Victorian literature. Ruskin did the same through his numerous publications including the "Stone of Venice."

But with the completion of the construction of the British Empire, English literature began to decline, and as a result, the sentiment and spirit of the nation came to be demoralized. The cause of literary degeneration in Britain at that time was due to the tendency to revert to romanticism and revive tragedies.

Rossetti Faction

The Rossetti faction and Swinburne endeavored to restore the former character of English literature, but without success. The revival of tragedy was undertaken by Hardy and his associates, and yet they failed to attract the popular attention. Thus all attempts to reinstate romanticism and stimulate popularity for tragedies became more or less futile.

English literature, which became disappointing in tone at the collapse of the writers of tragedies and the brittleness of neo-romanticism, began to produce satirical and morbid works. Then came Bernard Shaw who through his satirical writings gave a new turn to the literary art of Britain.

Though Shaw and his followers are trying to secure an enviable position for British intellectualism, the fact is that the general literary intellect of Britain is fast deteriorating. The British admiration for everything British is eloquently prominent in Galsworthy's "Forsythe Saga," which also vividly describes the British nation's sentiments for half a century after the Victorian age, pointing out at the same time the various defects existing in its social, political and economic systems.

On the other hand, the rise of the sensualist school headed by D. H. Lawrence, James Joyce and Aldous Huxley indicated the course of national degradation.

Material Opulence

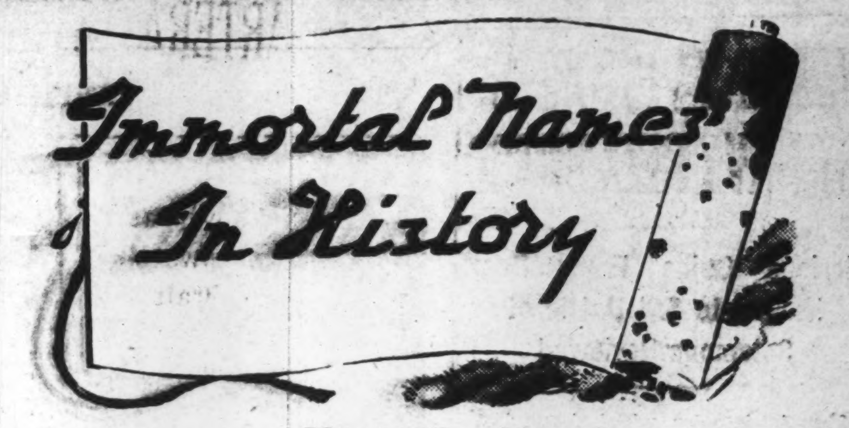
After the first World War, when Anglo-Saxon hegemony was firmly established in the world, the British nation as a whole became more and more addicted to the acquisition of gold, and so it began to suffer from the baneful effects of material opulence.

In the literary field, with the exception of a few notable writers such as Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, a general tendency toward eulogizing British imperialism and economic power was noticeable. In the recent years, with the growth of Axis solidarity, the British literary world began to criticize it as a clique to disturb the peace of the world.

The British Government, too, expressed similar sentiments. But unfortunately, owing to national demoralization arising out of material opulence, Britain found it well-nigh impossible to recapture its previous dour spirit.

On account of such a national drawback, which is also prominent in contemporary literary works, it is now experiencing an unprecedented setback in its history as a modern Power. This again discloses that the present decline of English literature has been caused by national degradation.

—Masao Dodo (The Gaiko Jiho)



Immortal Names In History

Uesugi Kenshin

Note:—Uesugi Kenshin, one of the most noted warriors of medieval Japan, was called Kagetora in his boyhood days. At the age of thirteen he deposed his useless brother Harukage, and assumed the administration of the family domains. Up to the age of twenty-one he was a vassal in the Uesugi clan, but when Uesugi Norimasa, defeated by Hojo Ujiyasu, sought refuge in his castle, he agreed to shelter him on certain conditions. These were that Norimasa was to adopt him as his son, give him the office of Kwanryo, and bestow on him the name of Uesugi and the title of Lord of Echigo. The following year Uesugi Kagetora took the tonsure, and changed his name to Uesugi Kenshin, by which he is better known. The following story deals with young Kagetora's vendetta against the enemies who killed his father and brothers.

Shinano-no-kami Tamekage Nagao, who was known throughout Japan for his bravery, belonged to a powerful clan in Echigo Province of northern Japan. In the 7th year of the Temmon era (1538), he launched an attack upon Hojotsu Castle and succeeded in defeating Sanenori Fujiwara.

Yoshihira Jimbo, Kazuyori Enami, Nagato-no-kami Matsuoka sped toward the castle to give aid, but hearing on their way that the castle had fallen, they stopped their horses and waited for Tamekage to attack him.

However, knowing the futility of attacking the powerful enemy force, they dug pits, and covering them with grass, lined men behind these traps. Totally unaware of what awaited him and his men, Tamekage advanced, and nearing the enemy shouted, "Fire!"

At that instant, his horse gave a bound, and down it went into the pit, rider and all. Tamekage's men met the same calamity. However, Tamekage would not be beaten. Whipping his horse he leaped out and led his remaining men forward. Arrows flew. Several hit him. But he fought on gallantly, until finally he was hit by Tajima Ezaki and fell, dyeing the soft green grass of late March into crimson.

The Four Sons

Tamekage had four sons, namely, Harekage, Kageyasu, Kagefusa, and Kagetora. It was the last Kagetora, who called himself Terutora after receiving a sword from Yoshiteru Ashikaga, and later took the tonsure, assuming the name of Kenshin.

Tamekage having died, Harekage succeeded him. However, a son of a hero does not necessarily become a hero. Harekage was more interested in wine and women than in the ways of a warrior.

A foolish master can only expect arrogant retainers, who forget their position.

Harekage's retainer Hitachi-nosuke Harada conspired with his sons, Izumi-no-kami Kuroda and Izuno-kami Kanetsu, and taking advantage of the absence of Harekage, who had gone to attack Toshikage Nagao, he made a surprise attack upon the castle, killing Kageyasu and Kagefusa.

Kagetora, who was 13 at that time, barely escaped meeting the same fate as his brothers by hiding under a floor plank. After the enemy had gone, he rushed to Tochio to ask protection of Yoshihide Honjo.

Harekage

Although Harekage was able to return home from his war against Nagao, he was powerless to lay even a finger upon the rebel. Only a youth as he was, Kagetora had courage, will, and a strong determination to take revenge. In the 12th year of the Temmon era (1543), at 14 years of age, he left the home of Yoshihide, and with an itinerant priest went on a journey around the country.

He first went to Funai and secretly met his brother, Harekage, whom he persuaded to avenge their father and brothers' death. "Ecchu is the land of father's enemy, while the Harada father and sons are our brothers' enemy," he said. "Yet, although six years have passed since father's death and two since the death of Kageyasu and Kagefusa, you have not even tried to take their revenge. Please kill the rebels as soon as possible and later launch an attack upon father's enemy to appease his soul."

He then went into Ecchu, to Sendanno, where the vexed groans of his father still seemed to be lurking.

"Father, hear me. I will eventually raise an army and will destroy your enemy. So please rest yourself in peace," he vowed. Kneeling down, he quietly chanted a sermon, which the wind blowing about him carried across the wild meadow.

After a while, he went to Kaga, then to Noto, Echizen, Kai, Mutsu, Dewa, making sketches of the mountains, rivers, villages, and castles. It was in October that he returned to Tochio.

Kagetora

Kagetora's bravery gradually came to be known throughout the province, and soon, the people were split into two, one group supporting Harekage, and the other Kagetora.

Harekage was uneasy. With his brother gaining so much popularity, he would soon be over-powered. He finally raised an army against Kagetora. However, Kagetora had no wish to fight with his brother. Rather than draw his sword against his brother, he decided to take his own life. He was about to end himself, when he was stopped by Sadayuki Usami, who, citing examples from the past, admonished him for his rashness. Then leading the force himself, he attacked Harekage, surrounding the Funai Castle. Harekage knew himself as lost and finally committed suicide.

Kagetora, however, would not go into his brother's castle. Rather, he returned to Tochio, where he made plans for his revenge. Meanwhile, the people, who were now all swayed toward him, begged him to take the castle of Funai and revive the Nagao family. Kagetora finally moved into the castle, according to his people's wish. He was 20 years old at that time.

The time finally came to avenge the death of his father and brothers. In the 19th year of the Temmon era (1550) Kagetora led his men into the Sanjo Castle and killed the rebel, Hitachino-suke Harada. His brothers' vengeance wreaked, he attacked Toshikage Nagao and Izumi-no-kami Kuroda's forces, killing 3,000 men.

Though one enemy was killed, there still remained two more. Izumi-no-kami Kuroda was still safe and sound in the Niiyama Castle, while Izumi-no-kami Kanetsu was in the Kurotaki Castle.

Vengeance

Kagetora was on his way to attack these two men, but hearing that Sadazane Uesugi of Echigo Province was seriously ill, he immediately turned back his forces. Sadazane, however, left this world without waiting for Kagetora's arrival.

On January 1, of the following year, Sadayoshi Takanashi, one of Kagetora's generals, succeeded in laying seige of the Niiyama Castle, taking Hidetada Kuroda's head and killing 2,000 of his men, while on May 26 of the same year, Sadayuki Usami attacked and killed Izumi-nokami Kanetsu at the Kurotaki Castle, thus destroying the three enemies of Kagetora's brothers. With the rebels gone, the province returned to real peace.

There only remained his father's death to avenge. In March, of the 6th year of the Eiroku era (1563), Kagetora led his men into Ecchu Province, and attacking Jimbo, Miyasaki, and Enami, killed several hundred men.

However, the Hojotsu Castle was too well defended to be taken. Giving up the attempt, Kagetora left and renewed the attack in August of the same year, after occupying the Matsukura and Koide Castles.

The heads of Nagahira Jimbo, Yasutane Shiina, and Kazuyori Enami, which he succeeded in taking, he hung on a pole in Sendanno and offered to his father's soul. Tamekage's death was thus avenged after 26 years.

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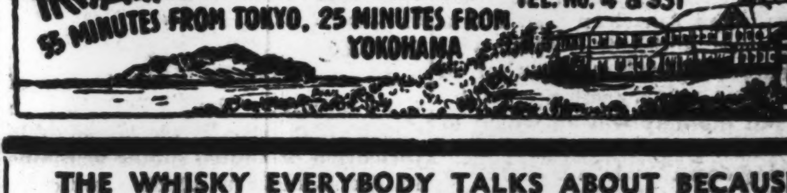
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ECONOMIC STRENGTH GROWS DURING 1942

Enormous Increase in Loans Made by Industrial Bank Is Evidence of Speedy Expansion

The enormous increase in the loans made by the Industrial Bank of Japan during the year 1942, as can be seen in the figures given below, is ample evidence of the speedy expansion of Nippon's economic strength, says the Nippon Sangyo in its Monday issue.

The loans extended by the bank since January, 1942, to various quarters, including shipping circles, amounted to ¥3,722,000,000 as of December 26, 1942, showing an increase of ¥939,000,000 as compared with the previous year.

If we take into account the amount of loans extended by the bank during the last five days of December last, the total amount loaned by the bank in 1942 must have amounted to ¥3,750,000,000, which is nine times as large as the outstanding amount of the bank's loan of ¥465,000,000 at the end of 1937.

Of the loans made by the bank during the twelve months ending December, 1942, those given to minor manufacturers and merchants in the country amounted to only ¥30,000,000 to ¥[illegible]0,000,000, the rest having been extended to various organizations engaged in more important economic activities as well as to several quarters specified by the Government.

The steady increase in the amount of loans extended by the Industrial Bank of Japan in collaboration with other banks, and the extension of the term for repayment from one year, as before, to three years, were among the remarkable facts that featured the activities of the bank during last year.

This year, the activities of the bank will be devoted to the extension of financial assistance to the quarters directly responsible for the expansion of the productive power of the country. And there is no doubt that the amount of loans to be extended by the bank to various organizations engaged in important economic activities will show a steady increase.

The figures to follow show the amounts of the loans extended by the bank since 1937, evidencing the rapid expansion of Japan's economic strength since the outbreak of the China Affair:

	Amount
January-June, 1937	¥465,481,000
July-December, 1937	932,243,000
1938	1,169,553,000
1939	1,366,890,000
1940	1,950,099,000
1941	2,783,359,000
1942	3,722,758,000

BILL SEEKS MERGER OF TRUCK COMPANIES

Measure Prepared for Strengthening Business Structure Of Transport Firms

With a view to consolidating transportation facilities in conformity with the wartime transit policy, the Railway Ministry is scheduled to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet a bill providing for the merger of truck-operating companies into a single bloc in each prefecture, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting held on December 18, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Judging from the fair congestion of railway traffic in these days, the railway officials are now fully aware of the fact that the freight congestion at railway stations can be best assuaged by the rational management of truck operating-interests throughout the country, and it is from this viewpoint that the trucks owned and operated by the national forwarding agency, the Nippon Express Company, and those used for deliveries of small parcels may be exempted from the Ministry's schedule for the merger of truck-operating interests.

The paper adds that the Ministry is working on a plan to rationalize the freight taxes on general truck-operating interests.

CHURCHILL'S NAMESAKE VOICES DEEP DISGUST

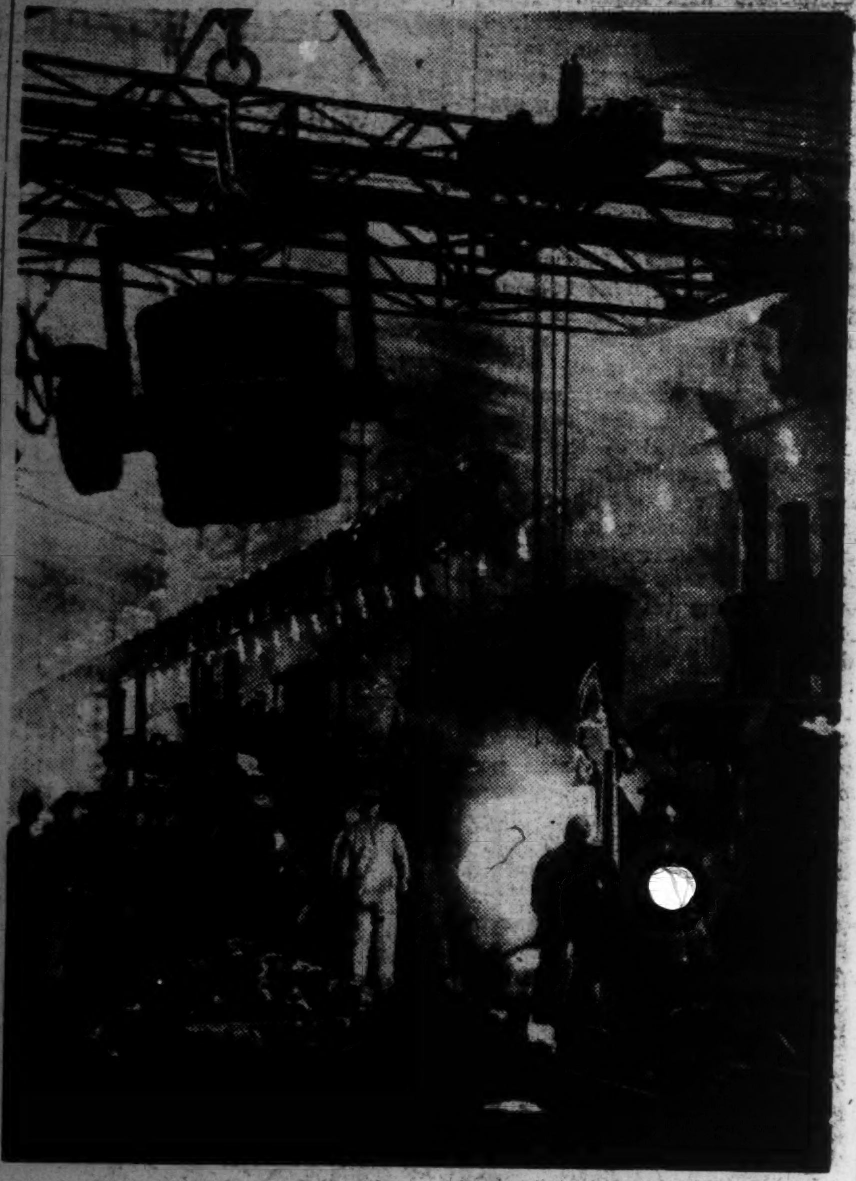
STOCKHOLM.—The London bus conductor, Winston Churchill, of 180 The Gate, Golders Green, is fed up of being the British Prime Minister's namesake, since he is made the constant target of practical jokes and jests by his colleagues.

In an interview with the London Star, he declared that he would prefer to have been afflicted with any other name than that, which to his profound regret he must share with the British Prime Minister.

On the same occasion he revealed that he shares with Premier Churchill not only his name but also his taste for good whiskey and Havana cigars.

Owing to lack of the necessary funds, however, he was unable to indulge in such expensive habits.

Through the Fire



While the great majority of metallic products are put into use in the condition—so far as their inner structure and strength are concerned—in which the final stages of production have left them, an increasing number of articles (more particularly those intended for important engineering uses) are now subjected to some form of heat treatment for the purpose of improving their internal structure and mechanical properties. "Normalizing" or "quenching and tempering" effects high improvement in the internal structure of steel. Picture shows the original coarse casting structure of iron being refined through heat treatment.

DIET WILL GET BILL ON 'FARM-VILLAGES'

3,000 Planned to Be Set Up in Five Years to Form Nucleus Of Rural Communities

In consideration of the important role Japan's rural communities are expected to play in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to submit to the Imperial Diet in its present session a bill involving the disbursement of ¥7,520,000 for the construction of "national farm-villages" throughout Japan Proper in the five years beginning the fiscal year 1942-43, says the Nippon Sangyo.

According to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, as many as 300 villages are to be selected during the forthcoming fiscal year for the construction of the first group of "national farm-villages," of which about 2,000 to 3,000 are to be established throughout the country in the five year period. The "national farm-villages" are expected to execute their duties as the nucleus of Japan's rural communities.

After the severe panic which visited Japan's rural communities in 1929 and 1930, the financial condition of the farm villages in the country has been gradually stabilized. At present, the rural communities throughout the country are enjoying a very remunerative period, and, according to investigations made by the Financial Control Association of the Industrial Guilds, the total amount of savings by farmers and peasants in the country is in excess of ¥6,000,000 at present. This, however, does not mean that Nippon's rural communities, as sources of foodstuffs and manpower, leave nothing to be desired. On the contrary, they are required to exercise greater efforts to discharge the heavy tasks imposed on them.

According to the national policy adopted last year, the population of Japan Proper is to be increased to 100,000,000 by 1960, of which about 40 per cent, or 40,000,000, is to be maintained in the rural districts.

In view of the rapidly increasing demand for labor in various quarters of the country, leaders of the rural districts are conducting a careful study concerning the mechanization of farming methods in the country as well as the increase of cattle. At present, there are tens of thousands of cows being used for farming work in Japan Proper, although for only 30 days a year on an average. Even in Hokkaido, where each peasant family is in possession of a much larger area of farm land than in other areas, the cows are harnessed for farming work for only from 40 to 80 days on an average. In this connection, something must be done to increase the number of days the cattle are put to work.

At the same time, the authorities are considering the increase of the number of cattle throughout the rural districts which, when realized, will settle various questions concerning the supply of manure. Side by side with the increase of the number of cattle, the authorities are studying all matters relating to the mechanization of the leading farm villages throughout the country, which, while saving much labor, will enable the female sex in those villages to devote more time and energy to their duties at home.

The Agriculture and Forestry authorities of Japan are now required to prepare the rural districts of the country for the post-war situation, rather than for the immediate demand which is being satisfactorily met with little difficulty.

SILK TRANSACTIONS TO END IN YOKOHAMA

Directors and Brokers of Exchange Decide to Terminate Activities on April 30

A decision was reached on January 4 by the parties connected with the Yokohama Silk Exchange to terminate silk transactions on the exchange on April 30 of this year, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It will be remembered that the Finance Ministry approached the Yokohama Silk Exchange and the Kobe Silk Exchange toward the end of December with a suggestion that they close their houses in conformity with the spirit of the projected reorganization of the stock exchange machinery.

As a result of discussions on January 4 by the directors of the Yokohama Silk Exchange and the entire body of brokers belonging to this exchange, it was decided to follow the Finance Ministry's suggestion that they terminate trade on the exchange on April 30. At the same time, they made a joint statement to the following effect:

"It is true that some people voiced adverse views in regard to prolonging transactions on the silk exchanges about last autumn; but we declared our firm determination to continue them on the Yokohama Silk Exchange in recognition of our commercial duty as long as free transactions were allowed on the exchange.

"In veiw, however, of the forthcoming establishment of the Nippon Securities Exchanges to take place of the existing stock exchanges and in view of the suggestion made by the Finance Ministry on December 30 that we consider the closure of the silk exchanges, we have decided to bring to an end the fifty-year old activities of the Yokohama Silk Exchange at the end of next April.

"Now, we wish it understood by the parties concerned that silk transactions will be continued for deliveries till April end and that no more transactions will be conducted later."

It is expected that the Kobe Silk Exchange will hold a meeting of the parties concerned on January 6 to discuss similar problems, and that they close the house at the end of next April following suit of the Yokohama Silk Exchange.

NEW CHARTERAGES ON FREIGHTERS OUT

Schedule Effective as From January 1 Follows Marine Board Draft

With a view to unifying charterages, the Communications Ministry promulgated a new schedule of charterages on cargo ships, effective as from January 1 of this year, reports the Asahi.

The Asahi goes on to reveal that the new schedule of charterages was authorized by the Finance Ministry in accordance with the draft worked out by the Maritime Affairs Board with special reference to the prime costing system involving the cost of ships, expenditures for navigation, disbursements of shipping firms, reasonable margins of profit and the navigable value of ships.

The new tariff is featured by the following items:

(1) Charterages shall be gradually lowered according to the age of ships till they reach 30 years old.

(2) Additional charges shall be assessed for ships built in 1938 or later by reason for the advanced cost of ship construction.

(3) Charges over and above standard charterages and reductions from standard charterages shall be figured up according to the detailed calculation of various items.

It is understood that the new tariff is fixed on a higher level for newly-built ships and on a lower level for old ships. As a whole, however, it is well-balanced with the pegged tariff of charterages which has been put into effect.

The following list shows the monthly charterages for new ships covered by the new tariff:

Cargo Boat Charterages

I.—Sandard Charterages

Tonnage ships	Charterage per ton	Annual reduction according age of ships
10,000 or more	¥7.00	¥0.10
9,000	7.20	0.10
8,000	7.40	0.10
7,000	7.70	0.10
6,000	8.10	0.10
5,000	8.65	0.11
4,000 " "	9.35	0.11
3,000	10.15	0.12
2,500	11.05	0.12
2,000	12.05	0.12
1,500	13.15	0.12
1,000	14.35	0.12
750	15.55	0.14
500	16.80	0.15
350	18.10	0.16
200	19.50	0.18
100	21.00	0.20

Note: For ships above 30 years old, the rate of reduction shall be based on a 30-year old ship.

II.—Additional Charges and Reduction

(a) Additional Charges According to Cost of Ships

Year of ship construction	Additional charges over fixed charterages
1938	3 per cent
1939	9 .. ..
1940	15 .. ..
1941	21 .. ..

(b) Additional Charges and Reductions for Special Ships

- i. Diesel engine boat—20 per cent to be added.
- ii. Tank boats—(omitted).
- iii. Wooden boats—7 per cent to be reduced.
- iv. Additional charges and reductions according to speed or consumptions of fuel, etc.—(omitted).
- v. Additional charges for boats equipped with special facilities—(omitted).
- vi. Additional charges for boats navigating on the dangerous war zones—(omitted).

ANNEXATION CARRIED OUT

Five Substitute Fuel Burning Machine Concerns Absorbed by One Body

The Japan Fuel Machine Associated Company, in accordance with the advice of the Fuel Bureau, recently carried out the annexation of the Fuji Industrial Company (capitalized at ¥500, 000), the High Pressure Gas Engine Industry Company (capitalized at ¥11,000,000), the Traffic Electric Machine Company (capitalized at ¥180,000) the Tokyo Fuel Oil Machine Associated Sales Company (capitalized at ¥250,000) and the Osaka Fuel Machine Associated Sales Company (capitalized at ¥250,000). This will enable the company to keep the substitute fuel burning machine industry under its exclusive control, says the Nippon Sangyo.

As a result of the annexation of these companies, the capital of the Japan Fuel Machine Company has been increased to ¥7,800,000, while the members of the management have been increased by six new directors.

U.S. Firm in Spain Fined

MADRID.—The Spanish branch of the Singer Company, an American concern, was fined 2,000,000 pesetas, on the strength of the Spanish decree calling for the observance of fixed prices, according to a communique issued recently by the Council of Ministers. The company has also been ordered to hand in to the authorities all excess profits.

PACIFIC ECONOMY

Leadership in Trade and Industry Assured for Nippon as Well as in Armed Might, Located as It Is in Ocean's Strategic Corner

The Pacific Ocean, with its inexhaustible natural resources and abundant manpower, represented by one half of the total population of the world, wields absolute supremacy over world economy, says Dr. Tomosaburo Takagi, an authority on spheric economy, in an article entitled "On the Pacific Economy" appearing in the January 1 issue of the magazine "Jitsugyo-no-Nippon.

Any country which is located at the privotal center of such a blessed region must be considered the favorite of the times, he continues. In this glorious age of the Pacific, Nippon is shouldering the burdens of leadership at whose disposal the vast sources of wealth have now been placed awaiting development at the hands of the Asiatic peoples. These resources represent the fountainhead of fighting strength in wartime and in peacetime they enable our industry to dominate the world.

Age of Pacific

It is now the age of the Pacific. History shows that the Mediterranean, the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic respectively have already done their parts as the propelling force of world economy, and now the Pacific has emerged before us as the new theater of economic activity of the highest order. To develop these regions economically, thereby bringing about a radical change in the economic structure of the world and making splendid contributions toward world civilization is the mission entrusted to the 100,000,000 people of Nippon.

How then has the age of the Pacific come to make its advent? The following three points may be cited as the principal reasons therefor:

(1) The opening of the Suez and Panama Canals.

(2) Not only are the Pacific coasts vast in area, but they abound in all material resources indispensable for modern industry of high standards, such as petroleum, rubber, tin, aluminium, nickel, lead, zinc, manganese, tungsten, not to speak of iron and coal.

Excellent Sea Routes

(3) Excellent facilities of water transportation afforded by the Pacific Ocean.

The Suez Canal was opened to traffic in 1869 and the Panama Canal in 1914. During the 19th centry, the ships which passed the Suez Canal were no more than 10,000,000 tons per year, but in 1913 they increased to 20,000,000 tons and in 1936 to 32,000,000 tons. As regards the Panama Canal, while only 5,000,000 tons of shipping made use of this new route in 1915, an aggregate of 26,000,000 tons passed through it in 1936.

If we interpret the "Pacific Ocean" in a broad sense and take into account the Asiatic Pacific coast including Manchoukuo, China and India, the Oceania and the American Pacific coasts, our foreign trade during the pre-war period was dependent on these regions to the extent of 75 per cent in exports and 80 per cent in imports. Even if we omit the American Pacific coast according to the narrow interpretation of the 'Pacific Ocean," our trade with the Asiatic Pacific coast and Oceania alone amounted in 1936 to 54 per cent in exports and 46 per cent in imports. Such prosperity in southeastern trade was not limited to our country alone, but was the case with all other Powers of the world. Therefore, rubber, petroleum, chromium, aluminium, nickel and other materials obtainable in East Asia represent the most important and up-to-date war resources, whose real value was brought to light only after the first European War, constituting as they do the essential materials for the defense industry.

If we recollect how in the old days the invention of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, increased the hardness of arms and how the first users of such new arms were able to take the offensive in racial struggles, we can readily see that those who make greater and quicker use than others of special steels of superior quality made of light metals and steel will be able to come out victorious in war at this turning point of history. In a sense the present Great War is a war of bombs and special steels, and the final victory must go to him who commands scientific superiority to others.

The Eastern South Seas is the treasure-house full of such essential materials, and therein lay the principal reason for the increased trade activities on the return of prosperity all over the world subsequent to the first European War.

TO CONTROL DELIVERIES OF COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Commerce Ministry Issues Instructions to Manufacturers To Same Effect

The Commerce and Industry Ministry recently circularized instructions among manufacturers of coal-tar to the effect that deliveries of their products should be controlled, beginning with the fourth quarter (January to March inclusive, 1943) of the current fiscal year, and that all the coal-tar turned out as by-product in iron foundries and gas factories should be sold to the Nippon Tar Products Control Company leaving aside a reasonable quantity for their own use pending approval of the same company, reports Domei.

It will be remembered that the Nippon Tar Products Control Company came into being in February last with the mission of exercising control over deliveries of benzol, toluol and naphthaline. In view, however, of the need for strengthening control over deliveries of coal-tar as well inasmuch as it is an indispensable material for distilling, painting and fuel purposes in connection with the wartime industries, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been prompted to exercise control over its deliveries through the Nippon Tar Products Control Company.

U.S. PETROL RUNS LOW

Available Stocks Insufficient to Meet Demand

LISBON.—Available stocks of gasoline in New York and other large cities on the east coast of the United States are not sufficient to meet the demands of one full day, according to the New York Herald-Tribune. The authorities of the cities affected are said to have already complained to Washington, demanding immediate measures to remedy this dangerous state of affairs. It is pointed out in this connection that the continued operation of such important services as the police, fire brigades and ambulances is uncertain if the situation is not remedied immediately, and that there are more gasoline ration cards in circulation in New York than petrol to meet demands.

Bond Absorption Brisk

The Government bond absorption rate during 1942 was unprecedentedly favorable, amounting to ¥12,818,000,000, which corresponds to 96 per cent of the total amount of bonds issued during the year, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, reported at the first Cabinet meeting of the year held monday at the Premier's official residence. The Finance Minister disclosed that monetary transactions during 1942 were exceptionally brisk with the total issue of convertible notes aggregating ¥7,460,000,000.

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BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR WAR PRODUCTION

Ginjiro Fujihara Forecasts Marked Increase in Output of Materials During 1943

Ginjiro Fujihara, President of the Industrial Equipment Corporation and noted financier and industrialist, forecast a bright future in the expansion of Japan's wartime production in 1943, in his special article entitled "Production War Is On" in the Yomiuri-Hochi Monday.

The article, in effect, was as follows:

"As President of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, I really think I am working on the frontline of the war as well as the defensive home-front. Naturally, I realize that I am not only assuming charge of business matters delegated to me by the Government, but I am equally convinced that I am actually fighting in the war. Truly, I am fighting a gigantic production war.

"Furthermore, my apparent duty is to execute that which seems impossible on the surface but is achievable by a determined effort to serve the Government and State.

"On receiving certain orders from the Government, I have often expressed or added my opinions when I was convinced they were more suitable. I have had many hot debates and discussions with various officials, but the Government willingly has accepted my views whenever they proved approporiate.

Predicts Increased Output

"According to a personal survey which I conducted in 1942 of various industrial plants throughout Japan, I am able to predict that sufficient room exists for expansion of domestic wartime production while large scale increases can be expected in **the future.**

"When all those engaged in domestic industrial production contribute their maximum efforts to expand present production, far-reaching and decisive results will naturally occur.

"In my estimation, our production increase during 1943 will exceed general expectations of the past. I further believe that marked increase will be possible even with existing production facilities by the harmonious collaboration of Government leaders and industrialists.

"At any rate all quarters, both official and private, are expected to put forth their supreme efforts to increase and strengthen industrial production. By an efficient and coordinated use of present facilities we can expect extensive results immediately.

"There is no denying that many political, economic and industrial difficulties are in store for Japan in 1943, but they will not be impossible to surmount if each indidividual concerned will do his best in his respective sphere.

"Old as I am, I am firmly resolved to do my bit as a partner in the gigantic role which Japan now is playing in World War II."

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ALUMINUM PRODUCTION BY NEW SYSTEM STARTED

Plants in N. China Following Sodalime System Which Is Far Superior to Others

Indicative of the prospective substantiation of the aluminum productive expansion movement in North China, the Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Company has started the operation of its aluminum mills somewhere in North China according to the newly invented sodalime system, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The paper goes on to reveal that these mills have recently shifted the alumina shale refining process from the electric furnace system to the newly invented sodalime system, and have thereby realized a marked promotion in the quality of the products. To be more explicit, aluminum turned out by the electric furnace system has a purity of 90.0 per cent while that turned out according to the sodalime system has a purity ranging from 99.3 to 99.5 per cent.

It is to be recalled that the Teikoku Light Metal Control Company adopted the Beyer system last year, recommending it as the best system for alumina shale refineries. But the sodalime system now introduced by the Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Company has been found meritorious so much so that it is not only recommendable for improvement in the quality of the products but is also convertible into the bauxite refining process in case of need.

It is true that aluminum plants operated by the Manchoukuo Light Metal Company are credited with a signal production of aluminum processed from alumina shale, but the sodalime system is believed to go a long way toward substantiating the production of excellent grade aluminum.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1943

Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai

The Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai (Japanese Writers' Patriotic Association) was formally inaugurated toward the end of last year. In view of the important part which matters relative to ideas play in the war, there had already been organized in this country the Nippon Shimbun Kai (Japan Press Association) and the Bungaku Hokokukai (Literature Patriotic Society), while it is expected that the Nippon Shuppan Kai (Japan Publishers' Association) will be estabalished this spring. By the recent inauguration of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai, in addition to these organizations, it may be said that the thought structure of the country for coping with the war situation has been established on a firm basis.

In his book entitled "Wehrwirtschaft," Dr. Guido Fischer, a professor of the University of Munich, points out that wars present three problems, all of which must be solved successfully. One of the problems refers, according to him, to the organization of defense and high command in such a way as to ensure the effective execution of military action. Another problem concerns the acquisition of such political leadership of the nation as to strengthen its spiritual power to enable it to overcome all wartime difficulties. The other problem is concerned with the economic management of matters in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the fighting units and the nation with as little friction as possible, so that the fighting strength of all units and the fighting spirit of the nation may be maintained. Of these problems, that of strengthening the spiritual power of the nation is the one which all in journalistic circles are called upon to tackle successfully.

It is superfluous to say that in war the entire resources of the country must be mobilized for the attainment of the war aim. Nor is it necessary to stress that it is the spiritual power of the nation which renders this mobilization possible. That is to say, the spirit of the entire nation must be so invigorated that all can fearlessly face and overcome any difficulties, however formidable. To this end, all people, irrespective of sex and age, must be made to realize the importance of defense common to them all. Herein lies the importance of propaganda, enlightenment and proper guidance. We must at the the same time take all necessary steps to defeat the propaganda of enemy countries. Our speech and press are at once our shields and our weapons of attack. Not content with the negative object of defending ourselves from hostile propaganda, we must take positive steps to crush it completely. We must go a step further and cause the enemy nations to appreciate our war aim so that they may finally come to share our view of the world. Enemy propagandists are trying to turn our weak points to account and to give perverted versions of the true facts of the case. Such being the case, we must take special care not to give the enemy any chance to play tricks upon us. At the same time, we must take decisive steps to combat and crush the enemy's propaganda completely.

In order to carry out this important duty effectually, the more than 1,000 members of the newly organized Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai must act closely together for their common object. With a firm unity maintained among them they must strive to secure the cooperation of the entire nation in the successful pursuit of their object. In all circumstances, the ardent and sincere support of the nation is required in a fight of whatever form against the enemy. They must keep themselves in close touch with the nation if they are to enlist the latters' unified support. It is also necessary for the Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai to be on its guard against sectariarnism, for it would forfeit the support of the nation the instant it begins to develop such a tendency. An organ of opinion not supported by the nation will be without any power of propaganda or enlightenment, nor will it possess any cogency as a weapon to be used against the enemy.

As the Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai points out in its prospectus, the ideals for which Japan fought and is fighting in the Manchurian Incident, in the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia are so lofty and clear-cut that they ought to be upheld everywhere in the world. However, American and British organs of propaganda have been deliberately condemning Japan's just ideals as something aggressive and have been trying assiduously to create a false impression in the world that territorial aggrandizement is Japan's sole war aim. While crushing such mischievous propaganda, we must endeavor to make Japan's war aim and her view of the world fully known to the world. This is a matter calling for the most urgent and earnest attention of our journalists and writers. It is observable that America and Britain are attempting to mystify the world by prating on the merits of what they call the Atlantic Charter. Although it is obvious that the so-called Atlantic Charter stands no chance of realization, it is nevertheless necessary for us to do something effective to balk propaganda of this kind completely.

In the War of Greater East Asia, we are fighting and constructing at the same time. That is to say, the work of building a new order is going on vigorously under Japan's leadership through collaboration among the East Asiatic peoples who have been emancipated from the Anglo-American yoke. In helping forward this work, the organs of opinion have a very important part of play. The Philippines, Malai and Java were formerly under the rule of America, Britain and the Netherlands respectively, and consequently the inhabitants of these territories are imbued fairly deeply with American, British and Dutch ideas. It is true that they have been freed from the political influences of these enemy countries, but they have yet to be thoroughly purged of their ideological influences. To accomplish this is by no means an easy task, but it must be achieved by all means. Pernicious Anglo-American ideas must be banished completely from their minds to give place to the grand spirits of "Hakko-Ichiu."

The East Asiatic peoples are known to have had excellent cultures and splendid racial traditions. If the growth of their cultures were temporarily checked, this deplorable phenomenon was ascribable to the evil effects of the aggressive and repressive policy of Anglo-American imperialism. Now that they have been freed from this yoke, the East Asiatic peoples are assured of the steady development of their cultures in future. It is an important duty of Japan, as chief sponsor of the work of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia, to create a culture with a strong bond of uniting all the East Asiatic peoples, and it devolves upon Japanese writers and journalists to fight courageously for the fulfilment of this important duty. From this point of view, we heartily welcome the birth of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai, expecting a great deal from its future activity.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 6, 1942
From Our Own Files

The Imperial Japanese Army, which had recently landed in British Borneo, succeeded in capturing Brunei on December 31 and Labuan Island, vantage point in Labuan Bay on January 1, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

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The Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese warships launched surprise attacks on Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, Kahului on Maui Island, and Nawiliwili on Kauai Island on December 31 and after heavy bombardments destroyed main military establishments on these islands by setting them on fire. During the attacks, an enemy warship which happened to be berthed alongside a wharf at Hilo was destroyed.

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The Imperial Japanese Naval Air Force in the Philippines has been concentrating fierce bombing attacks upon Corregidor Fortress, Olongapo Naval Base and Maroros Airfield since January 1.

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Strong formations of Japanese bombers appeared over the Bismarck Archipelago, British New Guinea, and released heavy charges over an airport at noon and again at 2 p.m. January 4, it was reported here from Lisbon.

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The American steamer, the Corregidor, was blown up at the entrance of Manila Bay by a mine laid by the United States defense corps and 500 American nationals were immediately drowned, according to a dispatch received from Buenos Aires.

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Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the first meeting of foreign correspondents this year, reasserted that, the Soviet Union's relations with Japan is still based on the Neutrality Pact.

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More than 1,000 fighting planes of both the Army and the Navy will roar over Tokyo this morning in the greatest demonstration of Nippon's air might ever to be witnessed in the capital.

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Following negotiations with the Portuguese Government, an agreement was concluded yesterday between the Japanese Communications Ministry and the Marconi Wireless Company for direct wireless services between Tokyo and Lisbon, which are to be inaugurated as from today, it was announced by the Communications Ministry.

JAPAN'S RECONSTRUCTION WORK MAKES EXCELLENT HEADWAY

Empire's Policy Is Based on Ideal That Each Nation Shall Have Its Place in Sphere

By CHIHIRO TSUTSUI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Chihiro Tsutsui is a staff member of the political section of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun and has served as correspondent of the paper first in Central China and lately in the South Sea region. He is the author of Shintaisei no Gen Kaidan (The Present Stage of the New Order), Shina Jihen to Kuniang (The China Affair and Chinese Girls), etc.

Part 1

The reconstruction of the southern region is making significant headway mainly due to the fact that our local military administrations are endeavoring their best to shape the growth of common prosperity life by permitting the southern peoples to contribute their legitimate shares. It may be noted that, following the outbreak of the current Pacific war, Japan immediately adopted an epochal policy of collaboration with the southern neighbors for mutual advantage and security. And as soon as the southern military campaign was concluded in its favor, it gave effect to this policy. In consequence, the southern people then and there recognized our good intention and naturally offered their cooperation. The early emergence of such a reciprocal feeling enabled Japan to undertake the responsibility of reorganizing the entire southern area on a firmer footing. This is the fundamental reason why the southern reconstruction, an unprecedented project, is now progressing with clockwork precision.

During my recent four-month trip to the south, I was astonished to note the rapid materialization of mutual collaboration as a means to rebuild greater East Asia. It is also a healthy sign that the local Japanese military administrations in their relations with the southern peoples are pursuing three basic principles. They are the maintenance of internal peace and order, increased output of materials needed for war purposes and quartering of Japanese garrison on a self-sufficiency scale. As these principles do not in any way clash with the national rights of the southern countries, but help them switch to wartime preparedness, they are willingly assisting Japan to carry on with the task of southern defense on the one hand and stabilizing regional harmony on the other.

Because these three principles form the framework of our military administration in the south, it has been found unnecessary to initiate radical alterations in the civil administrative machinery functioning in each country. The Japanese military authorities have decided to retain almost intact the former administrative offices, with a view to facilitating the normal flow of local administrative functions. Hence, all the city offices, police stations, taxation offices and other administrative organs in each southern country have been permitted to discharge their duties as before. Japan is desirous of introducing its new system of mutual prosperity administration in gradual stages in conformity with the steady growth of settled conditions.

Material Mobilization Plan

In regard to joint defense, the local military authorities have enforced a material mobilization plan in each southern country for the smooth distribution of those materials considered vital to the defense requirements of the Japanese Army and Navy. But this plan has been so worked out that it does not disturb the movement of normal and legitimate local commodity transactions. For the purpose of effecting co-ordination among the plans of each region a central material mobilization scheme has been put into motion which is acting as a supervising agency in the distribution of strategic materials to the various Army and Navy commands in terms of their actual needs. Similarly, the currency policy adopted by Japan toward the southern countries is featured by the retention of the existing currencies which have long been in circulation. Moreover, an elaborate plan has been mapped out in connection with the administration of railways and foreign trade and the control of foreign exchanges and harbor facilities.

Owing to the fact that each southern country has its own peculiar conditions and characteristics Japan has been obliged to apply the afore-mentioned basic principles on a varied scale. And this has eliminated confusions in the execution of wartime measures now in operation in the south. For instance, Malaya which was until recently a British colony, has already adjusted itself to wartime life under our military administration. In the past, Britain administered Malai by pursuing a policy of capitalist-imperialism. At present, Japan is administering the same area by strictly adhering to the principle of joint prosperity, with the result that the Malai people are no longer feeling that they are being dominated by an outside Power. On the other hand, they have come to understand that Japan has restored to them their local rights and authorities relative to the administration of their country.

Britain's Opium Policy

It cannot be denied that Britain's policy of exploitation considerably curtailed the rightful advance of Malaya. Being apprehensive of losing this profitable money-box, the London Government patterned a colonial rule which systematically suppressed all the just aspirations of the Malaians. Not only that, it implemented measures to obstruct the natural increase in population and formulated an opium policy which yielded additional monetary gains to it at the cost of the economic life of the sons of the soil. A survey of the population in Malai in the past ten years discloses that the increase registered was only thirty per cent, of which twenty-four per cent was accounted for by emigration from foreign countries. Therefore, the actual increase in the indigenous population during the ten-year period was only six per cent. From this figure, it is clear that Britain did not relish the idea of a population increase in Malai, for it feared that such an increase would react adversely on its imperialistic colonial fabric which was maintained by keeping a local balance of power between the immigrants and the indigenous populace.

Opium trade has been one of the main covert instruments of Britain's colonial policy. Instituting an opium monopoly in Malai, it used to obtain from ten to 23 per cent of annual revenue each year in the past. Although Britain as an important member of the League of Nations recognized the demoralizing effect of the opium habit, it took no positive step to eradicate this evil from Malai. On the contrary, it indirectly encouraged the opium habit and monopolized the sale of the drug through the Government Monopoly Bureau. Outwardly, it informed the world that it was trying its level best to restrict the opium habit, and thus, it managed to give the impression that it was against the spread of the opium scourge. How weak-hinged was Britain's assertion can be seen from the fact that the sale of opium constituted an important source of revenue in Malai. Had Britain manifested any strong intention to curtail the sale of opium, it could have done so without any difficulty. Since it did not pursue a prohibitive policy, it means that it used opium as an invisible weapon to keep Malai in a perpetual state of national degradation.

Imperialistic Dutch Policy

There is a difference between the colonial policy of the Netherlands and that of Britain. While the former in administering the East Indies allowed the local chiefs to retain their administrative authorities, the latter made the local chiefs thoroughly subservient to its colonial authority. This is the reason why the Dutch rule in the East Indies appeared not so imperialistic on the surface. In reality, however, the Dutch rule was as imperialistic as the British administration in Malai. It allowed the local chiefs the right to exercise administrative authorities on the distinct understanding that they must carry out its policies, economic and political, to the fullest extent. In this manner, it made the local chiefs the necessary figureheads. For instance, the policy pursued by the Dutch administration in connection with the rubber plantation. A Dutch owner of a rubber estate always employed the services of local magnates to look after the production and upkeep of his property. He never directly administered his estate, but compelled the local magnates to undertake the responsibility of the administration under his supreme control; that is, the local potents were forced to keep his estate going in a profitable business like way whether they liked it or not. This indicates how a Dutch owner of a rubber estate exploited the local people for his own benefit only.

There is a province called Ache in northern Sumatra with a population of 1,000,000. In the early days of the Dutch rule, when the Aches rose in rebellion, the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies immediately sent a punitive expedition to the province with reinforcements brought from Holland. This punitive expedition was maintained for some thirty years and still the Aches refused to submit to the Dutch rule, with the consequence that the expedition was called off. But when their leader passed away, they lost their fighting morale and ceased to offer resistance against the Dutch administration. Even then, it has to be admitted that the Aches were never fully pacified during the long colonial administration of the Netherlands.

When I visited Ache Province, I was amazed to witness the eagerness of the people of that locality to collaborate with Japan. Their representatives, on being received by our chief military administrator, intimated that they desired to be governed by an administrative system which followed the samurai code of Japan. They made this request because they claimed that they had the same ancestors as the Japanese. It is, indeed, curious to note that there exists a likeness between the people of Ache Province and the old samurai of Japan. Their manner of wearing swords resembles the samurai style of feudal Japan. Certain quarters are of the opinion that when the Toyotomi troops were defeated by the Tokugawa forces in the Sekigahara battle in 1600, the remnants of the former fled to Sumatra, and so they suggest that the Aches are the descendants of those samurai. Although it is impossible to prove such a racial affinity, the fact remains that the Aches are extremely friendly toward the Japanese. Prior to the Japanese landing on Sumatra, the Aches organized volunteer corps and raided Dutch garrisons. And when the Japanese Forces advanced into Sumatra, they offered their cooperation. This illustrates their friendlines toward the Japanese. Now that the Japanese military authorities on the spot are paying special attention to maintain cordial relations with them, there has grown up a perfect mutual understand.

Chinese Economic Strength

The successful execution of Japan's policy of co-existence and Co-Prosperity in Greater East Asia is dependent on the solution of the question of overseas Chinese. The Chinese people there undoubtedly constitute a formidable racial and economic force. No one should think that Singapore was a Western metropolis. It was and is essentially a Chinese city. In almost all important centers in the south the Chinese settlers have their own quarters from which places they exercise reckonable economic control over their widespread zones of operation. The economic strength of the overseas Chinese is so compact and well established that no constructive work can be accomplished without their aid and cooperation. From this, it follows that the prerequisite for the solution of the question of overseas Chinese is the implementation of a step directed toward securing their collaboration. They should not be coerced into submission; they should be made to feel through conciliatory measures that by offering their support to Japan they will not only obtain benefit for themselves, but also for Greater East Asia.

Prior to the start of the current war in Greater East Asia, the overseas Chinese in the south had been mostly hostile to this country. The Overseas Chinese Association with its headquarters at Singapore had a total membership of 7,600,000, Malai contributing no less than 2,200,000 members. This organization had established such a powerful control that all the overseas Chinese were made to abide by its decision framed to assist General Chiang Kai-shek in the prosecution of his resistance against Japan. With the establishment of Japanese control over Malai, it was found imperative that suitable steps should be taken to reorganize the Overseas Chinese Association in the light of our policy of creating a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia. That is why when chief military administrator Watanabe assumed his new duties at Singapore under Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Malai, a proclamation was issued that, as Malai from now on would be administered as a territory of Japan, any Chinese found to have committed a hostile act against Japan or against the Japanese administration in Malai would be properly dealt with. Simultaneously, actions were taken to isolate the overseas Chinese from the influence of Chungking and point out to them the need of cooperating with the new Japanese administration for their own benefit and security. In this way, while the protection of the legitimate rights of the overseas Chinese was firmly upheld, they were at one stroke debarred from manifesting any sign of pro-Chungking proclivity.

Fruits of Wisdom

Cicero calls gratitude the mother of virtues, the most capital of all duties, and uses the words grateful and good as synonymous terms, inseparably united in the same character.—Bate

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He who is great when he falls is great in his prostration, and is no more an object of contempt than when men tread on the ruins of sacred buildings, which men of piety venerate no less than if they stood. —Seneca

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Grief should be like joy, majestic, sedate, confirming, cleansing, equable, making free, strong to consume small troubles, to command great thoughts, grave thoughts, thoughts lasting to the end.—De Vere

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Had we not faults of our own, we should take less pleasure in complaining of others.—Fenelon

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The phrases that men hear or repeat continually, end by becoming convictions and ossify the organs of intelligence.—Goethe

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Other parts of the body assist the speaker but the hands speak themselves.—By them we ask, promise, invoke, dismiss, threaten, entreat, deprecate.—By them we express fear, joy, grief, our doubts, assent, or penitence; we show moderation or profusion, and mark number and time.—Quintilian

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No man is happy who does not think himself so.—Marcus Antoninus

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It is only the surprise and newness of the thing which makes terrible that misfortune, which by premeditation might be made easy to us; for what some people make light by sufferance, others do by foresight.—Seneca

REICH COMPLETELY RESTORES OCCUPIED REGIONS IN EUROPE

Axis Will Establish New Order With Cooperation of Various Peoples Under Its Jurisdiction

By MINORU UMINO
(From the Kaizo)

Part 1

Returning to Berlin from the Eastern front, Chancellor Adolf Hitler in his speech delivered on September 30, 1942, stressed that the center of the war was shifting from that of purely military operation to economic construction. In his address the Fuehrer said, in part, as follows: "The next great task which now remains before us is to establish various forms of facilities on the vast territories which are now under the control of our Armed Forces. This undertaking is to ensure the flow of foodstuffs and essential raw materials into Germany as well as to guarantee the security of the entire European nationals."

The present state of conditions in the German occupied territories is indeed encouraging. Due to the typical German characteristic for thoroughness and speed, many war-torn areas are rapidly regaining their stability. This is even so in the devastated country like Poland after it had been incorporated into the German "Reich" Administration. Under the able guidance of Dr. Hans Frank, Chief Administrator for Poland, the country's economic rehabilitation is being energetically pushed along the line to serve as Germany's supply house.

Rich Country

Poland possesses great mineral wealth, particularly coal and iron. The underground coal deposit in the annexed region is estimated to be more than 65,000,000,000 tons. Early in 1941, a total of 97 new coal mines was opened and since then, the number of mines in operation is gradually on the increase. Today Poland has become the source of Germany's second most reliable coal production to 1,000,000,000 tons by the utilization of the abundant manpower in occupied Poland.

The iron mines are concentrated in Upper Silesia. It is said that in the very near future, the annual production of pig iron will reach 1,800,000 tons and iron ore 3,000,000 tons. With coal and iron close at hand, they have formed the foundation for the development of large scale metallic industry in Upper Silesia. In 1940, 800,000 tons of processed metals were already shipped into Germany to feed the country's heavy industries. Moreover, Poland has always been one of the rich agricultural countries in Europe. Before the partition of Poland, 70 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture and its cultivable area exceeded 18,700,000 hectares (45,207,700 acres).

In spite of Poland's abundant man power there was no centralized control over its agriculture, prior to the occupation. So when the Germans took over the country, they introduced a system of controlled farm management. For this sole purpose, a central controlling body known as the "Eastern Germany Agricultural Management Company" was established. Some of the main functions of this body, other than to promote increased agricultural production, were to seek improvements and expansion of arable land, manage the importation of agricultural equipment and the purchase of live stock. The system worked out so effectively that within two years the area of arable land was expanded 32 per cent and the cultivation of foodstuffs was increased several folds. The importation of agricultural machineries and equipment from Germany should be especially noted. According to an official report, late in 1941, 2,300 German tractors were used to till the Polish soil. Since German farming technique is well advanced, there is every possibility that in the very near future Poland will be Germany's invaluable source of foodstuffs.

Competition Eliminated

The destructive competition which formerly existed among Poland's small holding interests in the oil industry was also eradicated and brought under the syndicate of the German capital. This vital industry was stabilized with the establishment of three separate controlling interest, it is closely interwoven with one another to form theoretically one compact body. Modern drilling equipment and techniques are now being employed on the Polish oil fields and an increased yield is anticipated.

As Poland is primarily an agricultural country, special emphasis is not being made to industrialize the country. The German authorities are taking an indirect step, instead, with regard to factories already in operation and emphasis is placed only on priority industries.

Unlike Poland, Denmark was spared bloodshed and devastation by the sagacity of her King who demanded the military assistance of Germany to maintain order within the country. The German troops stationed in Denmark to watch over the land is rather small in number. A German Military Commissioner's Headquarter is in Copenhagen but there isn't any special German governing organ, and the country's political and economic functions have hardly been altered. It enjoys a comparatively free political administration.

But in the case of Norway, it is different. Being an occupied country, it is supervised by General von Falkenhorst, Commander of the German Occupied Norway, and by Josef Terboven, Administrative Commissioner of Norway, who is von Falkenhorst's right hand man. A Norwegian cabinet headed by Colonel Vidkum Quisling is carrying on the functions of the State and cooperating in the defense of Germany's northern gateway.

Due to the close consanguinity of the inhabitants of Denmark and Norway with the Germans, everything is being done by the latter to cement a more intimate bond. In the way of economic construction to help the peoples of these two countries, two sweeping programs are being pursued. Firstly, the productive powers of these countries are being mobilized into the vast German production plan; and secondly, the production plans of these countries are undergoing a fundamental reorganization. Denmark should particularly benefit from these programs. As it is well known, Denmark was world-famous for her dairy products but since the outbreak of the war, there has been a shortage in fodder which affected the economy of the country as well as the livelihood of her people.

Best Technique Used

In the countries of southeastern Europe where agriculture is conducted on a comparatively primitive method, increased productions are promoted by means of the best method applicable to that certain region. But in northern and western Europe where intensive cultivation is more common, the production increase of such basic foodstuffs as grains, potatoes, vegetables and sugar beets and the essential raw materials such as oil and textile base crops are realized by means of scientific plans coupled with the smooth distribution of seeds, fertilizers, farm machineries and tools. Already in Denmark, a National Agricultural Commission has been formed to execute Germany's new agricultural policy for Europe. This Commission has laid plans for the reclamation of wasteland by investing 400,000 kronors into the project. In addition, a sum of 26,500,000 kronors have also been invested in the development of its iron industry.

Norway's industries are much broader than Denmark's and are highly valued by Germany. Its key industries are mining, fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering and electrochemistry. When Norway became the scene of military operations, all of these industries came to a dead stop. A near state of chaos reigned over the entire country but peace and order were soon restored and several weeks after the complete occupation of the country, the wheels of the Norwegian industries were once again set into motion.

Time was not wasted in restoring and utilizing the potential industrial wealth of Norway. For instance, at the time of the German occupation in May, 1940, Norway's industrial production output was restored to 58 per cent of the previous year's production figure; but by November it had caught up to 93 per cent and by the end of the same year, the industrial production output was restored to normalcy. The number of unemployed restored to gainful labor by the German authorities is another shining example which vouches for the briskness of Norway's economic rehabilitation. In October, 1939 the number of registered unemployed was almost 100,000, but a year later (October, 1940), there were only 30,000 or a reduction of 70 per cent.

Recently, one of Germany's world-renowned dye companies transferred a part of its factory into southern Norway. Furthermore, the incorporation of the rich Norwegian industries into the German economic bosom has strengthened the bulwark of Germany and her allies.